Fight on Through Thick And Thin to Final Victory

Nippon Times

Fight on Till the Enemy Hoist Their White Flags!

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142 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED BY IMPERIAL ARMY AIR FORCES OPERATING IN CHINA AND BURMA

Wings Over Yangtze-Kiang

A unit of the Imperial Army Air Forces participating in the operations south of the Yangtze River winging their way on another devastating attack on the enemy positions.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

63 Downed, 40 Blasted Aground in Drive Toward E. India

ANNOUNCED TUESDAY

Heavy Blow Dealt to Foe's Aircraft in Operations South Of Yangtze

A total of 142 enemy planes have been destroyed by the Imperial Army Air Units participating in the present operations south of the Yangtze and those in the Burma area which have been continuing advance operations toward Eastern India up to the first week this month, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday.

The Air Units in China up to June 6 shot down 17 enemy planes and set ablaze 22 others on the ground. The Units in the Burma area from May 1 to June 5 downed 63 enemy aircraft and blasted 40 others on the ground, according to the communique which follows:

"1. The Imperial Japanese Army Air Units in the China area co-operating with ground units in the present operations south of the Yangtze inflicted the following damage on the enemy air force up to June 6:

	Planes
Shot down	17
Set ablaze on the ground	22

The loss on the Japanese side as of the same date consisted of four planes which self-blasted themselves.

"2. The Imperial Japanese Army Air Units in the Burma area are continuing advance operations toward eastern India. The damage dealt to the enemy air forces from May 1 to June 5 follows:

	Planes
Shot down	63
Blasted or set ablaze on the ground	40

The loss on the Japanese side during the same period consisted of nine planes self-blasted or not yet returned and 24 planes damaged."

Japanese air units on Monday morning again raided Hengyang, Shaoyang and other points in Hunan Province and went far to raid Lungchi in Szechwan Province, according to a June 8 Shanghai dispatch to Domei quoting reports from Chungking. On this day too, the Japanese Air Units which have been daily operating with devastating effect against enemy military establishments and the American and Chungking air forces through bad weather, returned after causing much damage to the enemy.

Japanese Air Units mass-raided Liangshan on June 6, according to a B B C radio broadcast, says a Lisbon dispatch to Domei under the same date. The dispatch further stated at about noon on the same day part of the Japanese planes appeared in the skies of Chungking. An air-raid siren was blown but no bomb was dropped, the dispatch added.

MONETARY PACT SIGNED IN TOKYO BY JAPAN, REICH

Method for Direct Yen-Mark Settlement Stabilized

ACCORD IS HAILED

Agreement Between Yokohama Specie Bank and German East Asiatic Bank

Marking a new epoch in monetary relations between Japan and Germany, the Yokohama Specie Bank and the German East Asiatic Bank at noon Tuesday signed an agreement regarding method of payments.

The agreement is considered extremely significant in that it has thoroughly stabilized a method for directly settling accounts through the medium of the yen and the Reichsmark.

For the smooth enforcement of the present agreement which was signed on the basis of the provisions of the Agreement of Economic Cooperation between Japan and Germany concluded on January 20 this year, the Berlin branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Tokyo branch of the German East Asiatic Bank will take sole charge.

Signed in Tokyo

The signing of the present agreement took place at the Tokyo branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank between Hideshige Kashiwagi, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and Gustav Rosenberg, Chief of the Tokyo branch of the German East Asiatic Bank.

Commenting on the significance of the present agreement, Finance Vice-Minister Tsuneji Taniguchi, stated that the agreement has endorsed another gigantic step toward closer monetary cooperation between Japan and Germany. He said, "I have no doubt that the trade and technical collaboration between the two economic spheres which are led by those two great countries will be further accelerated."

Finance Vice-Minister Taniguchi's statement follows:

"On January 20 this year an agreement for economic cooperation and subsidiary arrangements were concluded between the Reich and Imperial Governments. The signing of a banking agreement between the German East Asiatic Bank and the Yokohama Specie Bank today puts a finishing touch to those previous accords, a matter for congratulation.

"Payments between Germany and Japan have been settled without a hitch but the new agreement will provide a definite formula for smooth direct settlement between the yen and Reichsmark.

"By means of the new agreement, the foreign payment settlements of the Greater East Asia Sphere will be expedited and placed on a definite basis. Closer monetary relations between Germany and Japan will be made possible and this will further promote economic cooperation and exchange of technique between the two countries."

Kashiwagi Hails Pact

Hideshige Kashiwagi, president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, stated:

"Negotiations had been going forward between the Yokohama Specie Bank and the German East Asiatic Bank concerning payments between the two countries and with the consent of the two Governments an agreement was concluded today. By this agreement the currency of the other can be obtained by each of the banks under close cooperation between them.

"In order to assure the smooth enforcement of the new agreement, a new German East Asiatic Bank has been established in Berlin and its branch opened in Tokyo. I am very glad that the economic relations between the two countries will be drawn closer than ever before by the operation of the new agreement.

"I wish on this occasion to render my deep appreciation to the German Economic mission headed by Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat for their good offices for the conclusion of the agreement."

Drought in Brazil

BUENOS AIRES.—The drought prevailing for months in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul is described by the governor of this state as the biggest catastrophe, according to a Rio de Janeiro report.

Burmese Graduates Receive Diplomas In Nippon Language

Fifty-four Burmese received their diplomas on June 8 in the first graduation ceremony of the Japanese Language School in Rangoon held on June 8, according to a Rangoon dispatch to Domei. There were 2 women, 8 Buddhist priests and 44 men in the first group of students to graduate from the school which has more than 1,200 students. The graduating students were of varying ages. The oldest student, a man practicing law, was 51 years old. The youngest was a boy of 13 years of age. Among the students graduating with honors were a man prominently connected with the railway business, and his 13 year-old son.

PRESENT WAR PHASE DECISIVE, AMAU SAYS

Everything Necessary to Crush Enemies Being Done, Information Board Chief Says

On Imperial Rescript Observance Day, Tuesday, an address was delivered by President of the Board of Information Eiji Amau to all the officials of the board in which he placed utmost stress on the current phase of the war situation. The President's address came at 8 a.m. after the officials of the board had gone through the rites for the occasion.

The gist of President Amau's address follows:

"During the first six months of the War of Greater East Asia the Imperial Forces achieved results that astonished the whole world and occupied a vast area in the south. After that the enemy, in spite of the crushing defeats suffered by him in the battles in the early months of the war, managed to increase and strengthen his fighting power and began counter-attacks.

Points Out Heroic Deeds

"Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, died heroically in southern waters some time ago. In the north Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki, Commander of the Unit garrisoned on Attu Island, met death, with his men, in a final attack on the enemy. The feeling comes upon us that we have been brought face to face with a situation which will be decisive in the war. We find ourselves renewing our resolution to do everything which will be necessary to beat and crush America and Britain.

"In Europe we find the Axis forces continuing triumphant now, nearly four years after Germany went to war with Britain, and three years after Italy. The German and Italian Axis forces are in occupation of the whole of Europe. At one time they were in control of North Africa.

"A war is like a tide. It rises at times and falls at others. Allowing for the spiritual and material resources of Japan, Germany, and Italy, it admits of no doubt that the Axis camp will emerge completely victorious from the war. I personally have a conviction that the twelve months to come, nay what is left of this year, will constitute the pre-eminently critical phase of the war. If we are not successful this year, we shall have cause to regret for 100 years.

Necessary Steps Taken

"The Government has established policies which are necessary for meeting the needs of the structure enabling the country to meet the enemy with success in the critical period of the war. As for the expansion of industrial productivity and the increase of the output of foodstuffs, it has taken steps which give it every hope of solving the problems satisfactorily.

"We are under the duty to get ourselves thoroughly enlightened on the implications of the situation we are facing and give others the lead in doing what are required of us by the State at this important moment. The most urgent thing for us to do today, when we have got to destroy America and Britain, is to act. There must not be any doubt on the point that this is the time for us to exert ourselves and act up to the resolution to crush the enemy."

ARGENTINA AIMS TO KEEP POLICY OF NEUTRALITY

Stand Is Outlined by General Ramirez Who Succeeds Rawson as President

CABINET IS COMPLETED

People in Country Worried by Rapid Change of Events In Last Few Days

"The Argentine Government will hold to its policy of strict neutrality for the present," the new Argentine president, General Pedro Ramirez, declared on Monday night. At the same time, General Ramirez, having completed the formation of his cabinet, revealed the names of the new ministers, according to a June 7 Domei report from Buenos Aires.

Other reports from the Argentine capital reveal that it is believed that General Arturo Rawson, who resigned the presidency after holding his post for 28 hours after ousting of the Castillo government, did so as a result of a clash of opinions concerning Argentina's foreign policy with the other leaders of the revolution.

Informed circles declare that the leaders of the revolution discussed a new foreign policy all through Sunday night. At this discussion, General Rawson, the then president, vehemently advocated Pan-Americanism and support of the anti-Axis, whereupon he met the unanimous opposition of the rest. As a result, say the informed circles, General Ramirez who is for neutrality and a characteristically Argentine policy was set up into the presidency.

Immediately upon assumption of the presidency by General Ramirez, the new government proclaimed through the radio, "President Ramirez will deal strictly with rumors contrary to the good of the nation."

The resignation of General Rawson was wholly unexpected and the people seem bewildered by the quick series of changes that have come about. Because the change in the presidency was decided upon at dawn Monday all the morning newspapers, excepting one or two, did not report General Rawson's descent from his post. The political parties within the nation too apparently are watching with folded arms the dizzy paced changes and have not made clear their attitudes toward the new government.

The provisional government on Monday morning issued a proclamation made up of three points announcing that; 1—General Rawson had resigned from the presidency, 2—General Ramirez had taken the post of president, and 3—the inauguration of the new government scheduled for Monday had been postponed.

Although calm on the surface the people of Argentina have been seized by a considerable amount of unrest and misgivings because of the rapid changes coming about starting with the revolution on Friday, according to a June 7 Domei report from Lisbon. Rumors concerning the new government are raging through Argentina causing the new president General Ramirez to issue an official report on Sunday assuring the people that "The internal situation in Argentina is absolutely calm, and the Army also supports the new government."

It is even being rumored that as a result of the clash between Generals Rawson and Ramirez, an army under General Rawson is approaching Buenos Aires from La Plata, about a hundred miles away. In spite of the government's denial of such a situation the populace has not recovered calm and quiet.

JOSE LAUREL SHOT

While playing golf at the Wak Wak Golf Club, Jose P. Laurel, Minister of the Interior of the Philippines Executive Commission was shot from behind by an assailant with a pistol at about 7 a.m. Saturday, a Manila June 8 Domei report reveals. He is being treated at the General Hospital, his life is not in danger, and his condition is not serious the report further disclosed. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on Sunday sent a telegram expressing sympathy to Mr. Laurel, deeply moving the leaders of the Executive Commission. Mr. Laurel during his trip to Japan in 1938 was given the degree of Doctor of Laws by the Tokyo Imperial University for his thesis on election laws.

1st Batch of Chinese Pass From Air School At Changchow June 8

The first graduation ceremonies of the Central Air School in Changchow were held on Asia Defense Day, June 8, and the first batch of young flyers for the Chinese Air Force was sent out, a Nanking June 8 report to Domei reveals. The ceremonies began at 2 p.m. with the singing of the national anthem, following which diplomas were granted by Yao Hsi-chiu, President of the School. After the reading of a message sent to the graduates by Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Military Committee, to which a representative of the graduates replied, the newly graduated flyers boarded new planes and took part in flying maneuvers. The significant ceremonies were over at 5 p.m.

COOPERATIVE BODY TO CONFER JULY 14

Debates to Be Centered on Questions of Wartime Production and Living

With wartime production and national life as main subjects of discussion, the fourth conference of the Central Cooperative Council will be held for four days from July 14 at the Dai-Toa Kaikan in Marunouchi, it was announced by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on Tuesday.

The agenda of the session will be formally decided upon at the meeting of the working committee of the Council which will be held shortly. It is understood that a plenary session will be held on the first day of the parley, the second and third days will be devoted to discussions at respective committee meetings and another plenary session will be held on the last day.

The debates at the conference will be centered around the two main subjects, namely, the prosecution of vigorous wartime production and the practice of just wartime national life.

In connection with the program for bolstering production, the Council will take up for discussion the four subjects of enhancement of labor spirit, increase in the production for bolstering the nation's fighting strength, increase in agricultural products for the realization of self-sufficiency, and the strengthening of the nation's will to cooperate in the priority transportation plan.

With regard to the thorough practice of wartime living, three items—enhancement of the positive will of the nation to bear any privation and conviction in sure victory, practice of thoroughly frugal living and the elimination of black markets—will be taken up for discussion.

The bills will be submitted by the conferees by June 21. The submission of bills will be limited to one item for one person but an additional bill will be permitted if it is considered specially important.

4 U.S. Planes Downed

Four American warplanes were downed in the furious aerial encounter staged between fighter planes of the Imperial Air Forces and bomber and torpedo planes of the United States air arms in the skies over Bougainville, north of Shortland Island, on Saturday, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on Sunday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

Doihara Is Completely Satisfied With Air Defense Drill Results

Eastern Army Commander Personally Watches Exercises: Is Confident of Speedy Transport of Needed Men to Their Posts in Raids at Night

General Kenji Doihara, Commander of the Eastern Army, in an informal statement Tuesday afternoon declared himself completely satisfied with the result of the air defense drills which were held in the Tokyo area before dawn the same day. The exercises were participated in by the Eastern Army Air Defense Headquarters, Gendarmerie Headquarters, Tokyo prefectural and city governments, Tokyo Railways Bureau, Tokyo Communications Bureau, and the Kanto Power Transmission Company.

The chief problem that had to be solved in the drills was to have the men concerned in the air defense of the Capital gather at the designated places as soon as possible after the sounding of the air-raid alarm at dead of night. In the course of the exercises the men put themselves to much training in the operation of emergency railway and street-car services for those concerned in air defense in the dead of the night.

General Doihara, in his capacity of superviser of the drills, went about the city, seeing for himself the way in which the men carried out the exercises.

Doihara's Statement

General Doihara's statement was as follows:

"It is a matter for mutual congratulation that the result of the air defense drills which were held before dawn on Imperial Rescript Observance Day came up to our expectations, thanks to the conscientious efforts put in by the various organizations participating in the exercises. Some of my impressions of the drills are given below.

"1. There is a saying to the effect that it is easier to act than to think. This saying holds good as far as today's drills are concerned. We have further evidence of the fact that action is infinitely better than argument. After the drills I think we have gained confidence about transportation at dead of night of men needed for air defense. I hope that the men concerned in the air defense of the Capital will perform their duties as satisfactorily as those in today's drills did theirs in the event an air-raid alarm is sounded at dead of night or if they are called out for drills without previous notice.

Notes Speedy Improvement

"2. I note that the air defense arrangements have lately been speedily improved and strengthened. But I see a need for bringing about a further expansion in the provision of materials for air defense to meet a situation which may find us attacked repeatedly by the enemy with many planes. There are the problems of improving the fire prevention and fire fighting equipment, especially providing ample supplies of water to fight fires with, speeding up the work of repairing fire prevention equipment, and inaugurating new fire prevention zones, providing protection for important establishments, and constructing additional simple shelters.

"3. I trust that the organizations participating in today's drills will try to learn their lessons from the exercises. I believe that the various organizations concerned in the air defense of the Capital will collaborate closely to enable a full display of their power of defending the air.

Enemy Awaiting Opportunity

"In this connection we find America and Britain perfecting a structure which would enable them to engage in counter-offensive actions against us. At the moment they are watching for an opportunity to attack the Japanese mainland from the air. In the matter of defending the capital from air attacks, it is important that the officials and people should act as one, and that they should make a point of carrying out what measures are considered necessary to cope successfully with enemy planes visiting us. The lack of materials will not be any great hindrance if the men concerned have original ideas about air defense. There is a need for us to see that we are always shot through with the fighting spirit and to proceed with the defense of the sacred soil of our Empire."

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, June 9, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Conclusion of German-Japanese Payments Agreement

NIPPON SANGYO—A German-Japanese agreement for economic cooperation was concluded on January 20 this year and was enforced for co-ordination of economic efforts between Greater East Asia and the European Grossraum. In Article 2 of that agreement it is provided that close monetary cooperation should be maintained to facilitate payments between the two spheres and it was in accordance with this article that negotiations had been conducted between the German East Asiatic Bank and the Yokohama Specie Bank. The conclusion of an agreement in this regard Tuesday will contribute to the economic cooperation of the two grossraums and further promote relations between Germany and Japan, which is a matter for congratulation. Settlement of payments between the two countries has been made hitherto by a direct method of settlement between the yen and Reichsmark but the banking agreement just concluded will enable the system to be operated with even greater smoothness.

The settlement of payments within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, as is well-known, is made with the yen as the principal currency, rejecting all transactions in the pound or dollar. That now a definite formula has been obtained for yen-mark settlement bears an epochal significance. Since the values of the currencies are

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. OFFICER ADMITS NIPPON INVINCIBILITY

Anti-Axis Must Not Slacken Vigil, Avers Admiral Nimitz At College Rally

"Japanese Forces still have enough fighting strength to deal serious losses to anti-Axis forces and, therefore, we should never slacken our vigil," declared Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, at a meeting of the Alumni Association of the University of California held on Sunday, states a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated Monday.

Admiral Nimitz recently returned to the Pacific Coast and has been deliberating over the counter-offensive measures in the Pacific on the basis of the decision reached at the Washington Conference.

"The caustic comment that anti-Axis forces are neglecting the supply of arms and ammunition to the Pacific is out of the mark," he declared.

"Sufficient war supplies are provided for the Pacific Front and moreover, the strength of the American naval and air forces will reach an astounding amount at the close of this year."

WRITING OF HERO TO BE REPRODUCED

Yamamoto's Handwriting Going to Leaders

Three hundred thousand copies of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's handwriting depicting his injunction which tells the Japanese subjects to fight for the early realization of the collapse of the White House, will be reproduced and sent to Japanese leaders throughout the Empire, it was decided at the special meeting of the National Spirit Preservation Federation in order to forever extol and preserve the patriotic spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral.

The original copy, from which reproductions will be made, was presented to Ryoichi Sasakawa, President of the Federation, from Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto.

Exhibitions which will display approximately 40 objects will be opened in the larger cities throughout the country, and with the coming of autumn, lectures will be held in some 200 cities of the Empire, it was also decided at the meeting of the Federation.

Marshall Back From Africa

General George C. Marshall, United States Chief of General Staff, returned to Washington on Monday after completing important military deliberations in North Africa, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei in quoting a report from Washington.

NIPPON WAR GAINS IN HONAN REPORTED

Composite Results for May Are Given

The composite war results gained during last month by the crack Japanese Units in Honan Province were reported from Kaifeng on Tuesday, according to Domei.

The spectacular results are as follows:

Engagements encountered	111
Number of enemy troops	48,575
Enemy dead left behind	653
Enemy captives	383
War trophies:	
Heavy machine guns	5
Light machine guns	9
Rifles	258
Rifle ammunition (rounds)	9,400

Chennault Headed for China

Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander-in-Chief of the United States 14th Air Squadron in Chungking, departed on Monday for Chungking via India, it was disclosed by a report from New Delhi on Tuesday, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei.

SPAIN URGES NEED TO HUMANIZE WAR

Reiterates in Semi-Official Notes, Its Efforts in This Direction From 1931

Special to the Nippon Times

MADRID, June 6.—In semi-official notes, issued by the Spanish Foreign Ministry, regarding the Spanish attitude concerning the bombing of civilian populations it is said that Spain does not participate in the war and therefore regards this problem without partiality and passion.

In 1931 and 1932 Spain submitted to the disarmament conference a plan to avoid the bombing of civilian places. In 1933 Great Britain submitted the so-called MacDonald Plan to the disarmament conference in which the Spanish proposal was accepted. Later on other major powers such as Germany, France and the United States declared their agreement. The humanizing of war has always been an effort of mankind and civilization and unnecessary cruelties have always been condemned by the entire world.

Necessary to Humanize War

During the present war Spain holds up the thesis that it is necessary to humanize this war. Spain often reiterated this necessity. Consequently, it would be notoriously unjust to assert that Spain now for the first time protested against the air raiding of civilian populations. Obviously Spain's efforts to avoid the spreading of the war during the first months have been forgotten.

All the requests, made by Spain, to humanize the war, apparently have been forgotten. For example, one year ago on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Taylor the Caudillo made a special request in this connection.

Zones Should Be Marked

"Only those who do not know the psychology of alien peoples are apt to make the mistake by believing that Spain even for a single moment would allow herself to be used as an instrument by others," this note reads. Spain's suggestion for humanizing the bombing raids is that the belligerents should mark the zones which constitute for them total aerial targets.

The formation of a permanent neutral commission for exercising control in cooperation with representatives of the belligerents is being suggested. With this suggestion, the note concludes, Spain fulfilled her duty to prove to the belligerents her impartial and Christian desire for humanizing the war.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

not based on the gold standard, it will remain an important problem how the exchange ratio will be arranged between the Reich and Japan but the formula for direct settlement suggests the solution of this problem. It is reassuring to note this when we consider the currency controversy in the anti-Axis camp.

Concentrate Total Power for Victory

MAINICHI—The People's Rally on the Decisive Battle for the Destruction of America and Britain sponsored jointly by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will be held today at Hibiya in Tokyo, and tomorrow at Nakanoshima in Osaka. June 8 was exactly one year and a half since Japan entered this great war. We the people had already determined solidly at the time we were granted the Imperial Rescript declaring war that this war must end only with the destruction of America and Britain. At the same time everyone felt and knew that the united strength of America and Britain was strong and that ordinary efforts would not be enough to crush them, our arch-enemies. But the military might of the Imperial Forces, since the beginning of the war, has continued to crush the power of this powerful enemy on land, sea and in the air.

Then suddenly, the death in action of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, and the heroic last charge of the forces on Attu pointed out how truly serious the fighting in this stage is. We firmly believe in the position of absolute victory built up by the Imperial Forces and know deeply that it is unshakable. But our heavy responsibility lies in standing on this unbeatable position and in dealing the final blow of destruction to America and Britain. We cannot look lightly upon the material power on which the enemy depends. Their fighting will has not yet slackened, and for their ends they will stoop to any inhumanity, any brutality. To crush this enemy finally it is necessary to lift fighting will and hatred for the enemy further still and to send fighting men and weapons superior to the enemy's in both quality and quantity to the fronts. Manpower and materials, everything in the nation must be directed toward winning the war. The People's Rallies to be held today and tomorrow will be the signal urging a further, surging rise in the people's determination and efforts. Let us have this signal bring great results.

Reforming the System of Securities Exchange Brokers

NIPPON SANGYO—Plans for the improvement of the method of transactions on the Japan Securities Exchange were approved by the Government some time ago. On June 7 the Finance Ministry announced that the plans for the reform of the system of securities exchange brokers had been decided upon. The measure, it was pointed out, was based on the report of the committee appointed by the Ministry to the question of improving the system. The plan would strengthen the credit position of brokers, improve the standards of persons doing business for brokers, and reform the system for the supervision of brokers in the management of their business. The changes, which will meet the needs of the situation, together with the reforms which have been effected in the method of doing transactions on the securities exchange will do much to improve the condition of the whole securities market.

The reform plan also provides for an increase in the working capital of brokers and in the money deposited by them with the Government, the consideration of the personal character of applicants for permission to operate as brokers, and the withdrawal of the recognition from branch offices of brokers, and the imposition of restrictions on transactions by brokers on their own account.

The revision of the method of doing transactions on the securities exchange will involve a reduction of the number of brokers. The reform plan which has been announced shows that the Government wishes to avoid unnecessary confusion on the exchange in effecting a readjustment of brokers. There are some provisions in the plan which will make it likely that brokers whose credit position is nay but strong will have to go out of business. This is a prospect which will be encouraging to those who are interested in the sound development of the securities exchange business.

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WATER AND HOUSING SYSTEMS IMPROVED

Java Authorities Recently Established Carpenters' School In Banjermasin

Domei

BANJERMASIN, June 8.—Under the joint efforts of local engineers and the Japanese Military Administration authorities, the water system, which was partially constructed by the Dutch, as well as housing facilities, are rapidly nearing completion, it was disclosed today.

The first stage of construction work is scheduled to be completed in August when water mains will reach all households. The second stage, which includes construction of pumping stations and other facilities, is being rapidly pushed.

Meantime, due to the Dutch scorched-earth policy, the arrival of increasing numbers of Japanese and the general postwar reconstruction work, every available local carpenter is engaged either in building new houses or repairing damaged ones.

In order to ease this situation, the municipal authorities recently established a training school for carpenters. Although 20 students were scheduled to be admitted, a total of 60 persons applied for admission and 26 finally enrolled, it was said.

All the students are without any previous experience but the authorities expressed their confidence that they will graduate as qualified carpenters under the capable tutelage of skilled carpenters and experts attached to the Military Administration.

Although the term is restricted to one month's intensive course, all details regarding carpentry are being taught.

During their training period, it was revealed, the students will be granted an allowance to cover general expenses.

ISAKA NAMED HEAD OF EXCHANGE BODY

Japan Securities Exchange to Be Formed July 1 as G.H.Q. Of Nation's Bourses

Takashi Isaka, chairman of the Japan Economic Federation, has been named president of the Japan Securities Exchange which will be established on July 1.

The Government had been making careful selection of the executives to be appointed to conduct the Japan Securities Exchange which is to introduce a radical renovation in transactions in negotiable paper in consonance with wartime needs and has decided on Mr. Isaka as president of what is to function as the general headquarters of all stock exchanges throughout the country.

As vice-presidents, Sempachi Soeshima, chairman of the board of directors of the present Tokyo Stock Exchange, and Kunimichi Hara, vice-president of the Japan Iron Works, have been informally chosen. The official appointments are expected to take place on June 30. One of the vice-presidents of the Exchange is to be stationed at Osaka and Mr. Hara is expected to be assigned to this post. He was made a member of the Japan Securities Exchange Establishment Committee under Tuesday's date.

Estonian Air Force

REVAL—Estonia has now volunteer aircraft formations of her own which were sworn in by German military authorities in the presence of Dr. Mae, Estonian Minister of Defense.

Invalid Artists' Resort

LUXEMBOURG.—Senningen Castle in Luxembourg which is famed for its beautiful location has been converted into a recreation home for German artists who have been multilated in serving in the armed forces or in air raids and for the wives of artists who have fallen at the front.

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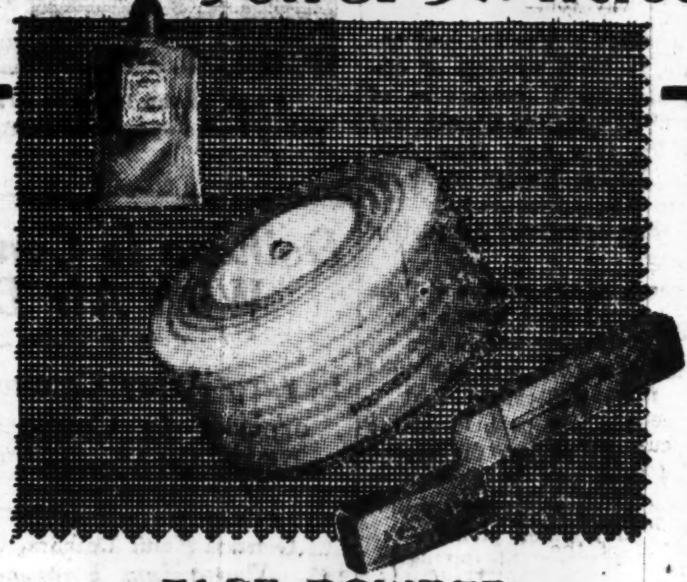
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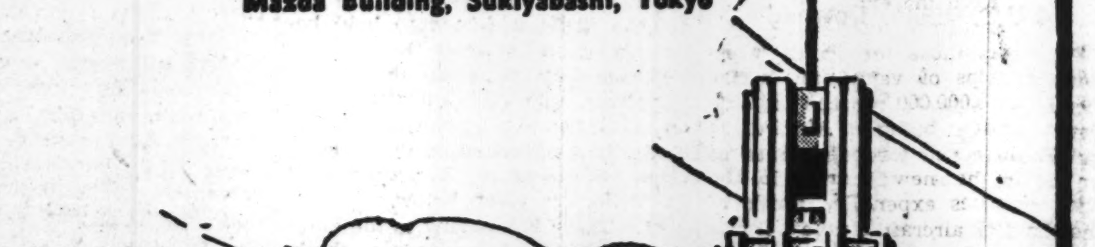
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Progress of Java, Celebes Is Beyond All Expectation

Remarkable Development Made on Both Islands—Former Now Supplying Other Areas in South With Various Commodities

Kyujiro Hayashi, Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Java, who has recently returned to Japan from the spot, reveals the following noteworthy conditions prevailing on the Islands of Java and Celebes:

There is no spot so well favored by nature as Java in all the areas in the South. The climate is ideal; natural resources are bountiful; and the natives show full confidence in Japan, and willingly cooperate with the Japanese.

It has been the greatest object of the administration of the South areas to insure a self-supporting structure on the spot, but in Java the development has advanced so far that the country is now supplying other areas with commodities. For instance the total area of wet fields, which are rich and suitable for transplanting, exceeds that in Japan proper. Moreover, those fields are advantageously scattered all over Java which makes it possible to raise over a hundred variety of rice plants.

Dutch Neglected Farmers

In the past the Dutch people never paid attention to independent small-farming while encouraging the cultivation enterprises. Although the farming method has been puerile and the cultivation of wet fields out of consideration, Java has been producing more rice than either French Indo-China or Thailand. When we think of the Japanese leaders instructing the people in selecting the best variety, transplanting the seedlings, in giving proper fertilizer, and in the method of weeding in Java which is favored with such a natural condition, we can imagine the future of the rice production on the Island.

The prospect of the other industries on the Island is also bright in every respect. In short it can be said of Java that it is the supply base for all the areas in the South.

Throwing away the mask of being a pestilential land as painted by a malignant propaganda, the Island of Celebes is revealing, through close cooperation between the army and the civilians and the earnest efforts of the natives under an adamantine administration, her true state of being the treasure-house of illimitable resources now that a year has passed since the capture of Macassar and Menado, the two important points, by the special landing party of the Japanese Navy, according to a recent Macassar dispatch to Domei.

The dispatch further says, as the words of an administrator, who is ceaselessly trying to build up war power out of the resources on the Island, that the reconstruction work on the Island is progressing beyond the fondest expectation of the people concerned.

Celebes Conditions Promising

The following promising conditions of the Island are told by the administrator:

Customs duties: Revenues from customs duties and consumption tax have shown a decrease with the progress of the war, but the road to a healthy finance has been opened by the budget which was decided upon in November last year, and by the application of the regulations for living economy, its foundation has been solidified.

The fiscal year, which is to be from April to the March of the following year, the same as in Japan proper, has been decided upon, and the whole economy consists of the Emergency Military Special Fund and the Civil Administration Budget. The cooperation of the natives in the field of finance is splendid. And because they recognized the fact that the Greater East Asia War is the war for the Asiatic races, and that all tax payments ultimately benefit the natives, the revenue is much better than was expected.

Taxation: Before the war, the Dutch government was exploiting the natives with an ingenious taxation. In order to ameliorate the condition brought about by the exploitation, the authorities are thinking of effecting a fundamental reform in the taxation, but they are studying the methods seriously so as to prevent any mistake that might be made by hurrying too much. At present the old taxes are being levied so that the living conditions of the natives might not be jolted by a sudden change, but a raise in the exemption point of an unpopular provision tax is being considered that is from 75 guilders before the war to 180 guilders.

Also an exemption from the small amount income tax (under 50 cents per day) will soon be in effect. All these changes are expected to insure the stability of the general living conditions of the natives. At present there is hardly a tax evasion, and the rate of tax payment is very high.

Currency: After the occupation of the Island by the Japanese Army, the guilder and yen were stabilized at par, and the military notes and pre-war currency are circulated side by side but the natives, despising the old Dutch coins, are resorting to the use of the military note, in consequence of which the old coins have practically disappeared from the market. The Currency Circulation Regulation Ordinance which was enacted on June 15 last year prohibited transactions which obstructed the smooth circulation of currency. Thus the Ordinance was intended to facilitate future developments by summing up the decrees issued from the time of the occupation by the Imperial Army to that date, and it was of great help in disseminating the knowledge of the Japanese currency circulation policy and in giving a feeling of security to the natives.

Finance: With the occupation of the area by the Imperial Army, transactions by enemy banks were stopped, but since it was necessary to convey a feeling security to the natives and the activities of the coming Japanese allowed no room for the neglect of the money circulation system, the authorities established offices to handle deposits and at the same time smoothed out money circulation among the natives by opening a popular money circulation office in April 20 last year. In the following June 1, the Bank of Taiwan opened for business, following which through the establishment of a branch office of the Bank of Japan and the Southern Development bank, the circulation system was for the time being completed.

Since then these agencies have done useful and appropriate work of money circulation for the recovery of industry, and in view of the national importance of the loans of the Southern Development Bank, the authorities are exercising considerable care in the loans of that institution.

Credit Bank Reopened

On the other hand the Credit Bank under the name of Popular Bank was re-opened for business on February 9 this year as the instrument for the money circulation of the populace. The bank is receiving unstinted praise from the natives as it conscientiously advanced loans and handled deposits in the farming districts. Although the bank recognizes the withdrawal of the old deposits, the amount being drawn out is very small. In fact the rapid increase of deposits is tacitly proving the thriftiness of the natives and the explicit trust they place in Japan. Furthermore the authorities have placed restrictions on interest charges in order to prevent activities by usurers.

Concerning the sending of money outside the Island, remittance of money to Japan was permitted through the proclamation of the Money Order Control Ordinance on February 1, and since May sending of money to China has also been permitted.

Daily necessities and the prices of goods: With a decrease in the importation of goods on account of the war, the rationing of goods in general is being emphasized in the districts engaged in the development of resources, increase in production and in the localities where transportation of the freight is greatest. Rationing activities are satisfactory, and at present a ticket system is being applied to the distribution of coconut oil, soap, and textile goods. An effort at producing those daily necessities that can be produced on the Island is being exerted, as the supply from Japan proper is not sufficient to meet the demands.

The prices of goods are fundamentally controlled by the low-price policy, but according to the kinds of goods, their prices are a little higher than they were before the war. However, a Profit Control Ordinance was promulgated in March last year, and again in April of the same year, the Price Control Ordinance was promulgated. Since then, rise in prices have effectively been prevented, and the regulation prices are gradually being fixed on various commodities.

The survey of life in Celebes is an interesting occupation considering the pleasure one gets from comparing the old Celebes with the Celebes that is being built up today under Japanese protection.

Industry: Some of the important materials produced in the Island are nickel, copra, copal, spices, castor oil, leather, and cotton. Steady progress in the construction of new factories and the repairing of old ones is being made. As the object of transforming the developed resources into war-power is in supplying the demand of the Army in the district, and in building up a self-sufficient structure, the growth of the industries is proceeding along this line. In the future the growth will be aided by the transfer of surplus facilities in Japan to the district.

Before the war there was nothing like an industry, the only manufactures being made on a small scale at the homes of the natives. But now the construction plans for developing the rich resources of the land are being materialized, and there are many factories whose construction has already been started. Moreover there are some that are being operated with promising results. The outputs of these factories are numerous, among them various oils, soap, motor cars, cement, matches, textiles, wooden ships, spices and lumber being the main products.

Agriculture: The temperature of the whole Island is practically stationary all the year round, but as to rainfall, the southern district have a rainfall of nearly 3,000 millimeters per annum. Furthermore the rainy and dry seasons are clearly marked.

Soil Not Very Rich

The soil has the appearance of being spent, and it cannot be said to be very rich, but Celebes Island, along with Bali and Lompoc Islands, is one of the grain-houses of the areas controlled by the civil administration under the supervision of the Navy. Thus the Island has been noted for exporting grains to Borneo and Molucca. Some of the chief agricultural products are copra, rice, maize, cotton, and castor seeds.

Copra which is very valuable as a source of coconut oil is the most important product of the Island, and it is mostly produced in the northern districts. The authorities on the spot are engaged in the production by organizing copra control associations for the protection of the natives as well as of the resources as the stoppage of its exportation with the outbreak of the second European War brought a considerable depression to the natives. Although a portion of the copra has already been shipped to Japan, by far the greater part of the product will be reserved for home consumption and for the demand of the areas under the control of the product, too, are being constructed in large numbers, while there are two pressing factories already completed and ready for operation.

Rice: A small decrease in rice production for 1942 was apparent at the outbreak of the war due to the farmers' hesitation in planting the seedlings and the disruption of transportation for a time. However, for the year 1943, the production is expected to increase 15 to 20 percent, and a great hope is entertained for exporting rice to overseas markets and for distributing it within the Island. This is quite in contrast with the Dutch policy of neglecting rice cultivation as they did not consider rice as their staple food.

Problems Being Studied

The authorities are now studying such varied problems as fertilizing the soil, improvement and control of the seeding, improvements in the farming implements, and use of threshing machines with a view to increasing rice production along with the progress of economic development.

Cotton: The cultivation of cotton in Celebes, which owes it beginnings to Kozui Otani and others who followed him, was showing good results before the war. The five-year cotton production plan inaugurated by the Japanese Navy in all the districts under its control is expected to result in the production of an enormous quantity. Although this is the first year of the experiment, the ardor and the cooperation of the natives alone have brought a 20 percent increase in the cultivated area.

Castor plants: It is a noticeable fact that the cultivation of castor plants is forging ahead as the newest farm product in Celebes. It is now one of the important products in strengthening the fighting power of the district.

Lumber and fishing industries: Although Celebes Island has been depending on other districts for the supply of lumber, the discovery, after a careful investigation into the resources, of the possibility of producing sufficient lumber for home use brought interested men to the Island, and the industry is now making steady progress.

Rich Fishing Grounds

The waters surrounding the Island are a veritable store-house of marine products. Bonito fishing in the northern and tuna fishing in the southern seas are well known, but the problems for the future are the improvements in the fishing methods of the natives. The production of salted dry fish, too, is becoming lively with the development of salt fields.

Mining: Mining of nickel ore which is one of the noted natural resources of the Island is making steady progress, and a quantity of the metal has already been shipped to Japan. A new bed also has been discovered and work has been started on it. Thus as a result of investigations for natural resources, it has been discovered that many useful materials, beyond the wildest expectations of the investigators, have been found. For instance, Celebes Island was said to be destitute of coal, but now the discovery of a high grade coal vein in X X, southern Celebes, is bearing light for the industrialization of the Island.

(To Be Concluded)

Shonan River Hums Today

Main Artery of Malai's Gateway Island Is Veritable Hive of Activity and Source of Perennial Interest to Anyone at Anytime

Domei

SHONAN CITY.—A veritable hive of activity and a source of perennial interest to passersby any time of the day is the Shonan river, main waterway of Shonan which today presents a scene eclipsing in business activity even the boom-days of former Singapore, as ships and junks of various shapes and sizes gather in the river basin to load and unload the rich produce of Malai.

Past the wide mouth, underneath the two modern bridges that span the entrance, come sailing colorful native craft from neighboring islands from various parts of Malai and Sumatra to unload their wares into the large godowns that extend for a number of miles along the upper reaches of the river.

A trip along the Shonan river by boat is an experience well worth the attempt and is a good tonic for city-folk whose nerves may be jaded by the monotony of a humdrum, business routine.

Trip Up River

As one enters the 150-yard river mouth, a grey stone monolith marking the spot where Raffles was supposed to have first set foot on Singapore soil stands out in all prominence, with the Public Hall and Municipal Clocktower shaded by century-old plane trees blending harmoniously in the background.

To the regular swish, swish of the Chinese boatman's lullaby our boat noses its way into the river mouth. The current seems to be against us for a while and our boat makes little or no headway for a good ten minutes. Then we are abreast of the trim, cream-colored building of the Shonan Marine Police headquarters, denoted by the Rising Sun flag fluttering in the breeze from the mizzen-mast of the Naval yard-arm erected in the center of the neat, flower-bordered green outside the Marine building.

Here at Marine Police headquarters are stationed well-drilled Malai sailors who keep a vigilant eye 24 hours of the day on the activities of all craft coming in or leaving Shonan river, checking up on cargoes to see that no smuggling or evasion of customs duties occurs.

High-powered, grey motorboats weave past us on their way to intercept a group of junks that are sighted at the entrance of the river. It is only the Marine Police on duty, and soon we see khaki-clad sailors board the new arrivals to check-up on cargoes.

Leaving them behind, our sampan follows the river course which at this point turns in a huge curve, and a vista of hundreds of Chinese junks and tongkangs, large and small, greets the eye. In the river basin these craft extend, shoulder to shoulder, right up to about the middle of the river, leaving only a small channel of open water for smaller craft to navigate through.

The junks mid-river have finished unloading, and their crews appear to be taking things pretty easy. On one boat can be seen a group of sailors, stripped to the waist squatting on deck and partaking of a meal; on another is seen a second group apparently resting after a hard morning's work. While three sailors doze on rush mats, one of their group smokes a thin bamboo pipe and listens to his companion playing on a crude two-stringed violin.

Malai Praus

In sharp contrast to the Chinese junks however are the more graceful-looking praus from Java and Sumatra, manned by chocolate-skinned Indonesians the best part of whose lives is spent on the sea. These foreign craft can be discerned here and there wedged in between ships from local waters.

The captain of one of these vessels, a middle-aged handsome Malai with a cloth turban on his head, gives us a friendly hail as we pass by. It is easy to perceive that his ship has recently arrived, from the manner in which it is loaded with goods.

Like the Chinese junks beside them, these giant Sumatra praus provide living accommodation for the members of the crew only at the rear of the ship where, high over the helm, living quarters are built in a small verandah-like affair topped by a small canvas awning.

Here in the river basin, these junks unload all types of Malaian produce into Shonan godowns. Rice, sugar, peas, soya beans, hide, rubber, rattan, bamboo and copra pass from the vessels to the godowns where all produce is stored prior to being resold in the local market for export overseas.

Chinese laborers by the hundreds are seen along the river front, helping in the loading and unloading of cargoes. Viewed from a distance they resemble a hive of industrious ants running to and fro with quick short steps carrying loads from the boats to the godowns.

As one passes into the upper reaches of the river, more bridges are passed, the godowns become less regular and open tracts of land appear on which small sampans are built on stocks by skilled Chinese.

Under Japanese administration, Shonan's waterway has been fully utilized so much so that the river today is playing a vital role in the growth and rapid expansion of Shonan's commercial activities.

Through the river mouth pass millions of yens' worth of merchandise each year, largely for entrepot trade. The raw materials that arrive here via the river itself provide thousands of local inhabitants with means of livelihood, at the same time helping to establish a new all-time high in Shonan's trade figures.

Unsurpassed Trade Activity

It is no mean boast to state that since the war, Shonan-to as the hub of the Malai peninsula for entrepot trade, has surpassed what it was in the days of the British. Increased shipping activities between this port and other parts of the peninsula as well as with neighboring regions of the South are being experienced on a scale that predicts a more-than-ordinary period of return to normalcy under the New Order—rather it is a period of unsurpassed trade revival never experienced on such a scale in the past.

And in this huge trade revival in which Shonan is playing her full share, more goods than ever will pass along the waters of the Shonan river on their way to the markets of Greater East Asia.

If only the Shonan river could but speak, what a story it would have to tell—of the early days of the British and their methods of exploitation greed and graft by which the people here were suppressed; of the battle which raged here a year-and-a-half ago when British and Australian troops in their mad surge citywards, abandoned and dumped huge quantities of arms, ammunition and even trucks into the waters of the river itself; of the present era of the New Order and the self-evident atmosphere of peace and complete harmony that pervades all corners of busy Shonan today, where all races are working hand-in-hand with the authorities in the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Truly, the Shonan river would have a big story to tell, but her lips are sealed. The river, wide, twisting, and sluggish in certain portions will forever remain a deep mystery which no human will ever solve.

U.S. NAVAL BUDGET PASSED BY SENATE

Sum Approved by Lower House Considerably Slashed—Emphasis Laid on Aircraft

The United States Senate on June 5 passed the bill pertaining to the budget for the navy for the 1943-44 fiscal year amounting to $27,637,000,000, according to a Buenos Aires report to Domei dated Monday.

Considerable reduction is witnessed in the sum when compared with the budget bill totaling $29,463,000,000 as passed by the House of Representatives.

That special emphasis is placed on the increase in the strength of air forces is apparent from the fact that in the new budget, the expenditures for the navy air force total $4,583,000,000 whereas those for the construction of ships of various types amount to $9,118,000,000. In addition to the independent budget approved recently for the construction of 27,500 naval planes, the new budget for the navy provides expenditures for additional 29,242 aircraft.

In explaining the same budget at the committee meeting of the Senate, the navy authorities are reported to have announced as follows:

"With this budget, the navy will construct 600 ships of various types within the new fiscal year.

"No change has been effected in the suspension of the construction of ships.

"The navy will start a new great ship-construction program as from the 1944-45 fiscal year but expenditures for this plan are not included in this budget."

To Preserve Fruits

STOCKHOLM.—Sweden is planning the establishment of refrigerating centers throughout the country to preserve domestic berries and other fruits in order to meet the vitamin requirements of the population. The first of these plants has been built at Oestersund in the north.

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Deity Embodiment Removal Takes Place at Shrine in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, June 8.—A ceremony for removal of the embodiment of Deity from its temporary seat to the newly constructed Kashima Shrine on Blakang Mati Island, southwest of Shonan Harbor, was held this morning on the occasion of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day with the attendance of 2,000 military, administration and civilian representatives.

Work on the construction of the Shrine was started in June of last year by the Japanese Unit stationed on the island and was completed recently.

Candles From Peat

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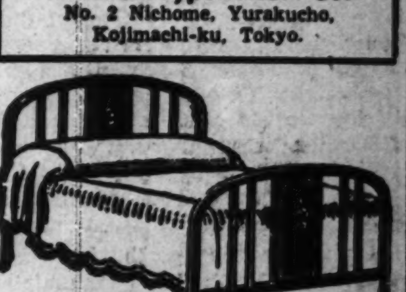

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YOUNG JOSE LAUREL LEADS YOUTH OF P.I.

Energetic Kalibapi Worker Is Firm Advocate of Japanese Leadership in Orient

By HIROMU IIMURA

One of the salient features of the New Philippines administration is its recognition of the role of the country's youth in the direction of national affairs. Since its establishment a year and half year ago, the Philippine Executive Commission has availed of the services of able Filipino young men to share in various administrative positions in the building of a New Philippines.

Outstanding among the country's youthful leaders is Jose B. Laurel, Jr. director of the bureau of provincial and municipal affairs of the Kalibapi and eldest son of the eminent Filipino jurist and statesman, Jose P. Laurel. "Like father, like son," as the old saying goes, young Laurel is a versatile and talented lawyer and a firm advocate of Japanese leadership in the Orient.

Slenderly built, with a winsome light mustache, Mr. Laurel, Jr. beaming with personal charm, says that the independence of the Filipino people can be maintained only through the close assistance of Japan, for Japan is the only nation who can give sincerely and unselfishly the independence for which Filipinos have been striving so long.

Realized Japan's Leadership

He was among the few young men under the old regime to realize the leadership of Japan in East Asia. He once said: "Permanent security of the Philippines lies with that of Japan; politically, economically, and culturally. It is impossible to conceive any individual nation to maintain its independence without the collaboration of other friendly nations which are geographically and racially linked together with that nation."

Graduating from the college of Law of the University of the Philippines in 1938 with highest honors, Mr. Laurel passed the bar examination in the same year. Thus he is essentially a lawyer, by character and training. Had he not been elected for Assemblyman from the Third district of Batangas in the last elections under the old Commonwealth, Jose Laurel, Jr. would have been sent to Japan by Japanese firms in Manila for which he was counsel, to study the Japanese legal system. Tutored under the close attention of his father, Jose Jr. acquired early, his deep sympathy with Japan. He was born in Tanauan, Batangas, on August 27, 1912, the eldest of five brothers and three sisters. At 31, he is the proud father of two sons and two daughters.

"For the first time in centuries," Mr. Laurel said, recently, "Filipinos have been offered the opportunity to attain that liberty depending not upon the whims and caprice of a mother nation, but upon their own capacity to unify, to progress and to cooperate in the establishment of a New Order. To hasten the dawn of the glorious independence of the Philippines is the prime purpose of the creation of Kalibapi, which organization, I want to perfect after studying the institution of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in Japan."

PRODUCTS TO BE CHOSEN FOR SHONAN EXHIBITION

Goods Made From Malai Resources to Be Displayed From June 15—High Prizes Set

Domei

SHONAN, June 8.—With the exhibition of newly manufactured products made from resources available in the Malai Peninsula scheduled to be opened to the public here on June 15, the Japanese Military Administration authorities who are in charge of the show will start selection tomorrow of best exhibit from the many goods that have been received.

The exhibition is slated to be held until the end of this month. Awards will be presented for outstanding products including ¥30,000 to the special prize winner, ¥5,000 to the first prize winner and other prizes of ¥3,000, ¥1,000, ¥500, and ¥100.

Interest especially is focussed on rubber products, rattan goods, and rope made from coconut, pineapple, and banana fibers.

The products are also expected to be exhibited later in other leading cities including Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Penang.

More Tobacco for Europe

BERLIN.—The increase of tobacco planting in Europe should ensure a good supply, according to the Deutsche Tabaks Zeitung. Prior to the war, the Continent minus Russia had produced about 300,000 tons and consumed about 420,000 tons importing the difference of 120,000 tons from overseas, the paper disclosed.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

NORTH CHINA FORMS BODY TO FIGHT REDS

Formally Inaugurated by Political Affairs Organ to Stabilize Living

Peking Chronicle

Designed to further promote the extermination of the Communists characteristic mission of North China, a "North China Communist Suppression Commission" was formally inaugurated by the North China Political Affairs Commission replacing the anti-Communist committee and the headquarters of the Public Security Intensifying Campaign hitherto in existence.

The inaguration cremony, which was held at the Hwai Jen Tang Hall here, was attended by General Chi Hsieh-yuan, Director-General of the Board of Public Safety, Directors-General Yu Chin-ho and Su Ti-jen of the Boards of Construction and Education respectively, Vice-President Yu Hsi-chieh of the Hsin Min Hui, a Japanese unit commander and other Japanese and Chinese notables.

On the occasion of the inauguration of the North China Communist Suppression Commission, the significance of the establishment of this organization as its important mission are hereby proclaimed to the people of the country.

Firstly, this Commission established at a time when the War of Greater East Asia entered its second and decisive year, and following the entry into war of the Chinese National Government is doubtless of great significance. The chief function of this Commission is the complete eradication of the Communists; thus, after stabilizing the livelihood of the people, aims at total war efforts for the prosecution of the current war toward a final victory for the common prosperity of Greater East Asia.

Secondly, the staff members of this Commission have made it their responsibility to accomplish this important task with determination which becomes ever stronger. Full cooperation from the political and military party as well as the civilian sides are earnestly called for.

Finally, the general Commission of this organization is embodied in the North China Political Affairs Commission, which, in turn, systematically stretches to the different provinces, municipalities, districts, villages and towns. As the organisation itself explains, this Commission is of a unified character between the military and politics, as well as between the officials and the people. Solidarity through sincere collaboration will produce a great power by which the fulfillment of the national reconstruction and the protection of East Asia can be achieved.

Dobama Sinyetha Asiahyone Party Resuscitating Ideal of New Burma

With Slogan 'One Blood, One Voice, One Command,' Dr. Ba Maw as Leader Renders Valuable Help to Japanese Army in Current War

Greater Asia, Rangoon

During the occupation of Burma by the British, the political character of the nation was stigmatized by the existence of diverse political parties representing various shades of opinion. Ever since the expulsion of the British from the country, through the goodwill and timely efforts of the Japanese liberators, the Burmese as a race had been able to sink their differences, declares Thakin Tin of the Burmese Propaganda Bureau.

They dissolved their previously existing political parties and reorganized themselves into one and the only political party with the slogan of 'one blood, one voice, and one command.'

The party is under the leadership of Dr. Ba Maw, the national leader and is called the 'Dobama Sinyetha Asiahyone.' The supreme leader of the party directs the policy and activities of the Asiahyone, with the help of an advisory board consisting of members whose political leadership and integrity, spirit of sacrifice and energy have been severely tested during the struggle against British imperialism.

The headquarters of the Dobama Sinyetha Asiahyone at Rangoon is being headed by Thakin Nu, a well-known political figure. The executive members of the organization are mostly people of considerable popularity whose sacrificing zeal had won for them the confidence of the nation. Under the headquarters Asiahyone are the district asiahyones, township asiahyones and village asiahyones, organizational units established more or less on the lines of administrative geography.

At the present moment, the leaders of the movement are vigorously engaged in completing the formation of all the necessary units of the organization and at the end of April this year, it is hoped that even the smallest villages shall not be without the organizational units of their own.

Judging by the present scale of development, there is every possibility of the membership of the organization to rise beyond 200,000 in the near future. The party authorities, however, have decided to maintain the membership level for the time being at 200,000 select and strong. Membership will, therefore, be closely scrutinized and the 200,000 select members would be required to perform certain strenuous and disciplined tasks calculated to further the progress of the country and for the just cause of the War of Greater East Asia.

The success of the party in unifying the people is indeed pronounced. The fact that all the political parties had been abolished and that their members had joined the Dobama Sinyetha Asiahyone proves this.

The party also took its responsibility of rendering considerable help to the Burma Defense Army in its recruiting campaign, and it has been acknowledged that the number of recruits has far exceeded that required.

Another success of the party is in the field of labor recruiting. The members of the party are working as Honorary Recruiting Officers, and it has been reported that in some districts the numbers surpassed the quota.

The party also bears its share of responsibility in the sphere of Civil Defense. The party provides the Burma National Service with officers and members. The strength of the party is in fact a pillar of the Burma National Service scheme though the party is yet in its early stage of recruiting. With a view to promote the spiritual and health aspects of the nation, the party organized games and hiking parties all over the country.

The party is making all efforts to render assistance to the Japanese Imperial Army, the Government and all objects of public interest for the speedy success of the War of Greater East Asia and for the accomplishment of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity ideal.

The party is seriously considering the question of the agricultural products of the country. With the help of the Government, the party contemplates the reduction of rice cultivation and the promotion of the cultivation of such crops of wartime requirements as cotton, jute, etc., during the coming agricultural season. The Regional Leaders of the party are now travelling all over the country to direct and control the activities of all the organizational units minutely and more efficiently.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

WORLD'S BIGGEST TIGERS ARE FOUND IN MANCHOUKUO

JAPANESE ARE THE WORLD'S BEST SHIP SALVAGERS

BURMESE EXHORTED TO WIPE OUT ENEMY

Cooperate With Japan for Fate Of Burma Rests With War Outcome, Says Tin

Greater Asia, Rangoon

Thakin Tin, Head of the Publicity Bureau, Dobama Sinyetha Asiayone, writes as follows:—

The War of Greater East Asia, led by our Japanese brethren, being a struggle of Asiatic peoples against the Anglo-American domination, is also the struggle of our Burmese people. Our nation is at war with the Anglo-Americans. Not until the smallest vestige of Anglo-American influence is mopped out, our nation, culture, religion and independence can ever be secure.

These Anglo-Americans had demolished our homes, granaries, sacred buildings even when they were fleeing for their lives like hunted animals. How can any Burmese forget their ruthless massacres of innocent monks, men, women and children?

If only they have a chance (ghost of a chance!) of setting their sacrelegious feet on our noble land again, they would certainly try to wipe out our whole nation. Consequently, Burma's fate rests with the ultimate victory of the East Asia War. Burmese! Take this deep in your hearts.

Duty of Every Burmese

Every Burmese must contribute his or her share toward the struggle for victory with heart and soul. When you discover an agent or a person in enemy's service, report it to the nearest Japanese Military Headquarters or District Commissioners or the Dobama Sinyetha Asiayone. You must persecute the traitors till they are no more. It is your duty to guard materials for military use, even at the cost of your dear lives. Remember that these materials are life and soul of our forces driving toward victory.

Victory cannot be gained without paying its cost. We must be ready to pay the price of victory with our sweat, blood and tears. Burmese! Bring out your efforts and courage for your victory. Never waver to sacrifice your dearest possessions for our victory. Spare nothing to steer Burma through the storms of war and rocks of economic crises. Long Live The New Order!

To Study in Japan

It has been announced by the Education Department of the Military Administration that the authorities have decided to send to Japan 15 students from Burma for study this year at Government expense.

The students will be chosen from among the boys who are not less than 17 years and not more than 20 years of age, who possess the knowledge and ability at least equal to that of a high school student and those who are sound in both mind and body.

The 15 boys who are chosen will each study the Japanese language, engineering (chiefly ship-building), science, agriculture, medicine, education and police administration, during the term of their study in Japan which is from three to four years.

Candidates must file their applications (either in the Japanese language or Burmese with the English translation) stating the desired subject for study, curriculum vitae and a letter of recommendation.

Persons who have a right to recommend are the District Commissioners, Ministers of the Burmese Government, Chiefs of Staffs of the various Army Units in Burma and Departmental Chiefs of the Military Administration.

Army Gets Bicycles

In response to an announcement made by the Japanese Army authorities regarding the need of a hundred bicycles for Army use, a big crowd of Burmese cyclists, gathered in the compound of the office of the Commissioner, Mandalay District recently. The cyclists were free Burmese from the districts who evidently understood the "Japan-Burmese goodwill" and the order of "one blood, one voice, one command."

They came to offer their bicycles generously not expecting any price. Out of 500 cycles only 101 were selected by the authorities, and after classification into three classes the value was paid in cash to the owners.

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SHANGHAI TO REVIVE SMALL INDUSTRIES

Plans Forming Syndicate to Extend Loans to Factories Making Non-Luxury Goods

Shanghai Times

The National Government of China is planning to take steps to revive small industries and handicraft enterprises, along the lines that are done in the field of agriculture recently with the establishment of the Rural Loans Consortium, by forming a syndicate to extend loans to these small industries.

Manual industries, it was pointed out, are playing an important role in the present stage of industrial development in Shanghai. The extension of loans to such enterprises, therefore, by banks, is viewed with importance, particularly since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and China's participation in this war.

The promotion of these handicraft industries, it is believed, is being taken in line with the present reorganization of financial institutions and the suppression of hoarding and profiteering. It has long been suggested by financial and industrial circles in Shanghai that the formation of a consortium for the expansion and support of these industries would be of ultimate benefit to these industries as well as to the stabilization of prices and the people's livelihood.

Suggestions for Operation

With regard to the establishment of such a syndicate of banks for the promotion of these small time industries, the following suggestions were made:

1. That the National Government or the Central Reserve Bank form the nucleus for the proposed industrial loan consortium, which should have as members the Shanghai Bankers' Association for the joint extension of loans to small industrial enterprises.

2. That a committee be formed by the consortium to supervise and control the loan business of the various member banks.

3. That membership of this committee be limited to prominent personalities from financial, industrial and business circles as well as well-known firms.

Small Loans Only

4. That the loans be extended exclusively to small industrial enterprises, such as handicraft workshops, small mechanical factories and other small industrial enterprises with a capitalization of from $10,000 to $100,000, manufacturing non-luxury articles.

5. That the recipients of these loans be acknowledged members of their respective guilds, and utilize the loans for the purpose of expansion and purchases of additional industrial equipment and raw material.

6. That the loans do not exceed three-quarters of the paid-up capital of such firms and that they should be secured on machinery, raw material and manufactured articles as collateral, while the interest on these loans be kept at a low level.

In order to ensure a sound utilization of these loans, it was further said, and to prevent their use for other purposes, investigations will be held, and strict punishment of offenders in this respect must be assured.

In cases where the utilization of these loans bring about favorable results, appropriate encouragement was advocated. The fact that such proposals for the use of idle capital in constructive fields are urged, shows that financial circles are taking an ever increasing interest in the promotion of industry.

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Mexico Fears U.S.

BUENOS AIRES.—A sensational speech delivered by the Mexican Ambassador in Havana, Jose Ruben Romer, on April 14 has only now become known here with the belated arrival of Cuban papers of that date. According to press accounts the Mexican diplomat had warned his hearers against the immense power of the United States which increasingly overshadowed the rest of the American continent.

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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

Chapter 6

The War-Drum Voice

According to their prearranged plan, the Ako ronin had divided into two groups once they had gained access into the interior of Kira's mansion. One group fought through the corridors inside the house, looking for Kira, and the other engaged the retainers outside, keeping them from going to their lord's assistance.

The uproar was terrific. It overflowed the walls of Kira's garden, and reached the ears of the neighbors. The retainers of Lord Masano Nagato, who lived in the mansion opposite Kira's, and of Lord Honda Magotaro who occupied the house adjacent on the north side, climbed up to the roof and tried to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. In their half-sleepy state of mind they suspected a fire, but as they gazed down into Kira's grounds, they could not see any trace of even the slightest conflagration. Only the sounds of a mighty uproar reached their ears through the darkness.

The retainers of Lord Tsuchiya Chikara, whose house rubbed shoulders with that of Kira, had brought lanterns with them to the roof. But they were partially assured when they saw that the commotion was not due to a fire, and not being altogether unaware as to its probable cause, they set about preparing for a possible emergency.

Meanwhile, at the rear gate, Yoshida Chuzaemon and the others were watching Kimura Johachi calmly walk out of the mansion grounds. As his figure disappeared from sight, Chuzaemon suddenly bethought himself of something.

"Did somebody warn the neighboring houses?" he asked.

"Not yet," said somebody.

Onodera Junai slapped his thigh.

"A slip!" he exclaimed. "Woe unto us if the retainers of Tsuchiya, Masano and Honda betake it unto themselves to intefere!"

Junai whirled on his heel, and raced over the snow towards the foot of the wall adjacent to Lord Tsuchiya's mansion. For a veteran of sixty years, Junai's steps were amazingly light and swift.

"Retainers of the neighboring houses, attention!" Junai's voice roared into the night like a foghorn. Junai, from his young days, had taken particular care to train his voice. Among the Ako ronin, his and old Yahei's voices were the loudest, and even in ordinary conversation these two veterans talked as if they were addressing somebody on the other side of an open field. A man's voice, Junai always said, was as important as a strong swordarm. When flinging one's challenge at the foe on the battlefield, or when addressing the enemy, a loud, strong voice was as good as drawing first blood. The younger samurai always referred to Junai's voice as "his war-drum voice."

"Retainers of the neighboring houses!" shouted Junai again. "We are the former followers of the late Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami. We are sorry to have disturbed you at this time of the night, but we have come to avenge the death of our lord against Kira Kozuke-no-suke. The way of a samurai is one which calls for mutual understanding. If, perchance, you take into your heads to interfere, let us warn you that we are fully equipped for battle, and if it be necessary, we shall not hesitate to break into your houses. But otherwise, we bear no ill will, nor any offensive motives, against you."

As though spell-bound by Junai's "war-drum" voice, nobody from the neighboring houses came forward to say anything in reply. It was apparent that, once assured of their own safety, they did not want to waste their sympathies on Kira Kozuke-no-Suke.

Satisfied, Junai turned, and was about to walk back when something flashed toward his knees. One of Kira's retainers had been hiding behind the big stone-lantern, and had tried to disable Junai as he passed his hiding-place.

Junai leaped aside just in time, and his own arm moved swiftly. The next moment the retainer had fallen backwards on the snow, Junai's spear point embedded in his throat.

"Well done, Master Junai," said a voice.

Junai whirled round, and saw Kataoka Gengoemon.

He grinned, and said, "An old man's luck."

Kataoka went on his way, and Junai was about to step forth again when another retainer sprang out of the shadows, and leaped at him with whirling swordblade. Junai met the rush with his spearpoint, and flung the man aside. The assailant fell writhing on the snow, staining the white surface with his life-blood, and Oishi Sezaemon, who rushed past just then, was just in time to hear the dying man groan out an incantation to Shakya Muni an instant before he fell back dead.

Chapter 7

Kira's Noblest Warrior

Isogai Jurozaemon, acknowledgedly the handsomest man among the Ako ronin, was like a young demon that night. His usually placid eyes gleamed fiercely from beneath his visor, and the taft below his spearpoint was soaked red with blood which dripped and trickled down the handle almost to the haft, some enemy's sword had ripped open his sleeves from shoulder to elbow, exposing the chain mail beneath.

Mimura, Muramatsu, Hazama and Isogai were amongst those who were fighting inside the mansion. Mimura Jirozaemon, armed with a stout iron mallet, was smashing down all the doors that came across his path.

"On your guard!"

Shimizu Daneimon, Kira's attendant, leaped out from behind a door as Mimura smashed it down, and swung his sword at the other.

Mimura dodged, and tried to brain Shimizu with the mallet. The blow missed, and the heavy weapon crashed against the wall. A shower of plaster fell down between the two.

Hazama Kihei rushed to Miura's assistance with his tri-pronged spear. Daneimon lost fight, and fled towards the main corridor. Somebody's sword flashed slantwise down his back, and Daneimon threw up his arms and fell.

Kira's retainers, anxious to get out into the open, emerged from the interior like smoked-out bees. Big though the mansion was, it made one wonder that so many people could have been inside it.

Isogai had seized hold of one of Kira's retainers, and was squeezing his throat.

"H-help! S-s-save my l-life!" The man was gurgling out.

"I'll spare your life, but produce some candles."

"With p-pleasure . . ."

"Where are they?"

Isogai dragged the man with him to the place indicated, and made him take out all the candles. Then, swiftly lighting them, he distributed them to all the rooms.

"Well done, Juroza," said Hazama Kihei, who had come to assist him. "Only a warrior with presence of mind could have done it. 'Tis a greater feat, indeed, than your lancing."

By this time all the doors and partitions had been smashed down, and Kira's huge mansion was exposed from front to rear like one vast, irregular hall. Candles flickered here and there, casting grotesque, moving shadows as the men fought and rushed and slashed with their swords.

"Aht! Kozuke-no-Suke!"

Tadashichi Takebayashi yelled out suddenly from the pantry.

"What, Kira?" Maebara Isuke, Okuda Sadaemon and others who were near rushed to the spot, and saw two, white-haired old men tumbling out in haste from the bedroom closet.

"No, no. We are not Kira," they screamed hoarsely in their fear, and fled towards the kitchen.

The haft of Maebara's nine-foot spear smacked against their buttocks. With a scream of pain one of them rolled into the large sink. The other stumbled out through the outer kitchen door, and climbing over the fence with amazing agility for one of his age, fell with a splash into the big ditch on the other side. Crawling out like some water-rat, he scuttled across the road and hid himself in the shadows behind the house of Kasaya Miemon.

Both of them were old men past sixty, and Takebayashi had mistaken one of them for Kira. But it became known almost immediately that they were Sauda Magobei and Saito Kunai, the Chief Counselors.

"We've wasted our time," said Maebara. "Where is Kira?"

They divided into different groups, and went on with their search.

Takebayashi came to the room belonging to Sahyoe-no-Suke. As he stepped over the threshold,

"Who's that?" exclaimed a voice, and somebody leapet at him with a green-handled naginata (long-handled sword).

Takebayashi gasped in astonishment. His attacker was a mere boy of about fourteen. He jumped back to avoid the other's thrust.

"Beast Beast!" shouted the boy, and came at him again with that big weapon which was much too large for him.

The boy was called Shunsai, and was the tea-boy of Kira's household. Everybody treated him with kindness and affection, and it was probable that he regarded Kira almost as a father.

"Stop it," exclaimed Takebayashi, who did not want to injure this mere youth. Shunsai rushed at him, and Takebayashi beat down his weapon with the haft of his spear. Shunsai, off-balance, tumbled headlong to the floor.

"Don't give up, Shunsai!" yelled another voice, and Suzuki Sadanoshin, Kira's page and Shunsai's friend, flung a heavy goban at Takebayashi from a corner of the room. The heavy block of wood grazed his face, and crashed into the pillar behind, making a deep triangular dent in the woodwork.

Takebayashi dropped his spear, and shouting, "On your guard!" sprang at Sadanoshin, whipping out his sword at the same time. The first blow struck Sadanoshin to the floor.

But before Takebayashi could do anything else, small, coin-like, black and white discs showered against his face like hail. Shunsai had scrambled to his feet, and picking up the Go counters, was flinging them with all his might at Takebayashi.

Unwilling to harm the boy, the Ako warrior tried to push him away, but just then Sadanoshin, from his position on the floor, swung his sword in a savage slash at Takebayashi's legs.

Takebayashi jumped in time, and his own sword flashed down in a backward stroke. With a grating sound, the blade bit deep into Sadanoshin's facial bones.

Others had come into the room by this time, and little Shunsai, shouting "Beast! Beast!" was throwing the Go stones at his new foes. Takebayashi went out of the room to look for Kira, and when he passed the room a second time, Shunsai was lying inert beside Sadanoshin, having fought to the last for his master. It is recorded that Yoshida Chuzaemon, that experienced warrior, after the vendetta remarked that the bravest and most loyal samurai in Kira's service had been little Shunsai, who had died a noble death worthy of the greatest warrior.

Shunsai had been the son of a tradesman at Nihonbashi, and only a year and a half had elapsed since he had entered Kira's service.

(To Be Continued)

In Classic Role

Kichiemon in the role of Oishi at Meiji-za.

'CHUSHINGURA' PLAY GIVEN BY KICHIEMON

Play Dealing With Famous Ako Vendetta Featured at Meiji-za Theater

"Chushingura" is being given by Kichiemon Nakamura's troupe at the Meiji-za Theater, Nihonbashi-ku, with Kichiemon in the two feature roles of Kira-Kozuke and Oishi-Kuranosuke.

The current performance gives the first four acts of the lengthy "Chushingura" play. The first act presents a scene in front of the Tsurugaoka Shrine, where Ashikaga-Tadayoshi, brother of Shogun Takauji, offers the steel helmet of Nitta-Yoshisada, loyal warrior of the Genji clan, whom the Ashikagas had conquered a year before. Kaoyo wife of Asano-Takuminokami, Lord of Ako, who used to be a Court lady, is chosen as connoisseur of the helmet. Kira-Kozuke, villainous master of ceremonies in the service of the Shogunate, tries to court the lady but is hindered by Momoi-Wakasanosuke. In a fight that ensues, Lord Asano, mediates between Kira and Momoi.

In the second act, Momoi reveals his intention of killing the villain, Kira, who availing himself of the good favor of the Shogun given him, acts in the most arrogant way conceivable. Kira's impudence, sinister designs and his very harsh attitude toward his subordinates, among whom is the Lord of Ako, are exposed in the conversations between Momoi and his retainer.

Asano Attacks Kira

The third act is the most high-pitched one among the more than 10 acts of the "Chushingura" play. Frustrated in his courtship toward Kaoyo, Kira derides Lord Asano with every malicious word at the Pine Corridor within the castle of the Shogun. No longer able to suppress his mounting anger, Lord Asano unsheathes his sword and attempts to kill the vicious master of ceremonies but his action results only in a slight injury in Kira's forehead, as many retainers rush to check him. To unsheathe one's sword in the Shogunate castle is a capital offense and he who commits this guilt is destined to capital punishment in accordance with the penal code of the age. Frustrated in his attempt, Lord Asano writhes with chagrin.

The proceedings of the play suddenly changes in the second scene of the same act in which a love scene is presented. Kampei, one of the Asano men, elopes with his sweetheart, Okaru. He is in a dilemma between the cause of loyalty and love. The scene is presented with farcial atmosphere, with a clown in the person of Sagisaka-Bannai acting to heighten the comic element.

The fourth act gives the scene within Lord Asano's mansion. Two Shogunate messengers arrive to convey the authorities' message ordering Lord Asano to dispose of himself. Fully prepared for the outcome, Lord Asano is not disturbed at the instruction. Clad in white robe, he waits for Oishi-Kuranosuke, chief retainer of the Asano clan, to arrive from Ako district, the feudal fief assigned to the Lord. Moments of mingled patience and vexation pass. Resigning himself, Lord Asano thrusts his dagger into his body, when Oishi rushes into the scene. "So long have I waited for you!" the Lord gasps in agony of death. Oishi bows low and cannot utter a word. Whipping up his last courage, Lord Asano tells his faithful retainer to receive the dagger as his personal legacy.

Lord Asano's mansion is thrown into a turmoil. High retainers discuss what measures to take. One of them proposes that all retainers should rise in revolt against the Kiras to avenge their Lord's death. Oishi suggests that the properties of the Asano clan be divided among the retainers to furnish them funds to start new lives as civilians. Even then, however, he implicitly intimates to the retainers his intention of carrying out a vendetta.

Younger, hot-blooded retainers in arms rush to the mansion, determined to launch a battle against the Kiras immediately. Oishi has a hard time in suppressing them.

Well Acted Play

Kichiemon Nakamura, leader of the Kichiemon troupe and one of the most celebrated veteran Kabuki thespians, gives full play to his theatrical talent and dramatic experiences of long years, despite his advanced age. Assuming the two feature roles of the villain, Kira, and the loyal retainer, Oishi, the actor shows himself as if a man in the prime of life.

As is widely known, "Chushingura" is the most famous of all Kabuki plays. Since it was first staged at the Arashi-za Theater 190 years ago in the first of year of Kwan-en, the play has always been a favorite of play-goers.

In its elaborate dramatic structure, "Chushingura" has no equal. Setting aside the question of the subject it deals with which naturally appeals to the Japanese people who have high regard to loyalty, the play is of the supreme quality, embracing all the admirable elements characteristic of Japanese Kabuki. It includes the heroic, pathetic, comical and tragic features of Kabuki and these characters are so skilfully arranged that they make up a peerless grand romance. It is natural that "Chushingura" should have been received with enthusiastic welcome not only in Japan but also in all the foreign countries where it was staged by foreign players.

In this connection, mention must be made with regard to the literary side of the play. Originally written as a text for Joruri, musical recitation of heroic romances, the scenario of "Chushingura" is a literary masterpiece, the dictions being well chosen and fully polished.

In the meantime, Kichiemon further pleases his fans by playing the most demoniacal character of Tombei in a short piece entitled "Yaguchi-no-Watashi" staged next to "Chushingura."

Concert Calendar

The Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Kojiro Kofune at 6:30 p.m. today at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist; Madame Nobuko Hara, soprano. The program: Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Sibiglia" Overture; Strauss' Waltz "Voice of Spring" Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker" Suite; Soprano solo by Madame Nobuko Hara with orchestra, aria from "La Boehm" by Puccini and aria from "La Traviata" by Verdi; Bizet's "Carmen" Suite.

A vocal recital by Miss Umeko Shindo, mezzo-soprano, accompanied by Miss Ruriko Tominaga, Thursday, June 10, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program: Schumann's "Dichterlieve" (16 lieder); Gluck's two arias from "Orpheus"; Bruch's aria from "Odysseus"; Brahms' Auf dem Kirchhofe; Der Gang zum Liebchen; Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer; Das Maedchen spricht and Von ewiger Liebe.

A piano recital by Alexis Abaza, Friday, June 11, at 7 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan. The program: Bach-Busoni's Orgel Toccata d-moll; Brahms' Variation uber ein Thema von Paganini; Glasunoff's Sonate b-moll; Chopin's Fantasie Op. 49; Nocturne G-dur; 2 Walzer Op. 64 and Op. 34; 2 Mazurkas Op. 59 and Op. 24 and Polonaise Op. 53.

A grand concert of Nippon and Thai music, commemorating the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Nippon-Thai Amity Treaty, Saturday, June 12, at 6:30 p.m. at the Kyoritsu auditorium. The soloists; Madame Tamaki Miura, lyrico-dramatic soprano and Seiichi Hayakawa, baritone. The Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under Proessor Klaus Pringsheim.

The Tokyo String Quartet with Professor Joseph Rosenstock at the piano, Friday, June 11, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program: Beethoven's Quartet in E minor Op. 59-2, "Rasoumovsky", Haydn's Quartet in D major, Op. 64-5, "The Lark"; Schubert's Piano Quintet in A major Op. 114, "Trout".

A grand concert featuring the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Shoichiro Aniuchi and Urato Watanabe, Tuesday, June 15, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Madame Tamaki Miura, lyrico-dramatic soprano, and Miss Sonoko Tanaka, at the piano. The program includes Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker" Suite. Soprano Solo by Madame Tamaki Miura (several Japanese lyric numbers) with orchestra; Shoichiro Aniuchi's Symphonic Sketch, and Fantasy for Piano and Orchestra (piano: Miss Sonoko Tanaka); Fumiko Murayama's Scherzo—(directed by Shoichiro Aniuchi); Sibelius' Finlandia Symphonic Poem; Kengo Saegusa's Symphonic Poem, "The Earth"; Urato Watanabe's "Sumera Mikuni," a symphonic suite—(directed by Urato Watanabe).

The fourth periodical concert by the Nippon Shitsugaku Kyokai (Japan Chamber Music Society), Tuesday, June 15, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Brahms' Clarinet Trio by Tomizo Tsujii, clarinet, Toroku Takagi, piano and Takashi Kurata, 'cello; Bach's 'Cello Suite, No. 3 in C major by Takashi Kurata (without accompaniment) and Tschaikowsky's Piano Trio in A minor Op 50 by Miss Sonoko Inouye, piano, Mirtsuna Takayanagi, violin and Takashi Kurata, 'cello.

The second xylophone recital by Yoichi Hiraoka, accompanied by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Hideo Saito, and piano accompaniment by Saburo Takemura, Wednesday, June 16, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program: Haendel's Largo e dolce; Gluck's from "Orpheus"; Haydn's Menuet; Mozart's and Six Variations; Bach's Suite No. 2 in B minor; Strauss' "Voice of Spring"; Yuji Ito's "Sakura" and Koscak Yamada's "Kappore"; Saint-Saens' "Cygne" and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2.

A dance recital by pupils of Miss Nadejda Pavlova in memory of the late Madame Eleana Pavlova, Wednesday, June 16, at 6:30 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan.

A piano concertos' evening by pupils of Professor Leo Sirota, with the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Sirota, Wednesday, June 16, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program: Haydn's Concerto in D major: The first movement by Teruyuki Tada; the second and third movement by Ushio Katayama; Mozart's Concerto in D minor: The first movement by Michiyo Kaneko; Mendelssohn's Capriccio Brillante by Cho Sho Sho; Beethoven's Concerto in D minor by Nobuko Nagaoka and Liszt's Concerto in A major by Takashiro Sonoda.

The 31st concert of Kosei Bunka, Sponsored by Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, entitled "Three Concertos' Concert for Piano and 'Cello", featuring Professor Leonid Kreutzer, piano, and Professor Roman Dukson, 'cello, Saturday, June 19, matinee at 2:30 p.m., and soiree at 6:30 p.m. at the Kyoritsu auditorium.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

To raise military relief fund, Kichiyemon Nakamura and his co-players, now playing at the Meijiza, will present a special performance at 11 a.m. on Sunday when a five-act classical drama known as "Kanatehon Chushingura," or the Tale of the 47-Loyal Retainers, will be staged. All box-office returns will be donated to the fund.

"Kotobuki no Machi" (The Town of Celebration), a three-act modern play by Takeo Taguchi, which is currently featuring the program of the Bungakuza dramatic troupe at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, has been decided as the play to be placed in the list of the national drama of the Board of Information.

The Seinenza theatrical troupe will play at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo for four days from June 21, it has been decided. A new play entitled "The Tale of Musashino Plain," by Togo Miyata, will be staged.

Headed by Kazuo Hasegawa, famous screen player, the Shin Engiza theatrical company will proceed to the Hitachi Mine in Ibaraki Prefecture to entertain the mine workers there for a week from June 17.

All theaters under the management of the Yoshimoto Entertainment Enterprises have decided to donate all the proceeds which were obtained on the day of the State funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto (June 5) as well as the Imperial Rescript Observance Day (June 8) to the Imperial Navy as warship construction fund.

Concluding the agreement with the Takarazuka Theatrical Company, the juvenile dramatic troupe known as the Gekidan Todo will make its first performance at the Zensenza for two weeks from July 1.

With four plays, all new to Tokyo audience, the Shochiku Revue Troupe will make a stand at the Shinjuku Daiichi Gekijo from July 1, this being the second performance at this theater following the recent arrangement with the theater management.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1943

The Rubber Dearth in the United States

In consequence of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States has been cut off from 97 per cent of its rubber supply, so that it has been compelled to depend on the reclamation of waste rubber, on the development of the rubber resources of Central and South America and on the expansion of the productivity in the synthetic rubber industry in order to cover the dire shortage. To date, however, no effective means has yet been found to meet the situation. On the contrary, prospects are extremely gloomy and even alarming for the United States.

According to the report of Bernard Baruch, chairman of the special committee appointed by the United States Government to effect a basic settlement of the rubber problem, the American stocks of natural rubber as of July 1 last year amounted to 578,000 tons and the estimated imports by the end of 1943 to 53,000 tons. Demand for the corresponding period, that is one year and a half, however, was put at 842,000 tons, so that a shortage of 211,000 tons was expected to develop by the end of 1943. According to the British journal Financial News, a report placed before a United States Senate committee stated that against a demand estimated at 580,000 tons for the current year, the supply amounts to only 400,000 tons, leaving a difference of 180,000 tons to be covered somehow.

The United States is seeking to meet this dearth mainly by increased production of synthetic rubber and it appears that it has abandoned the idea of securing any substantial supply from reclaimed rubber because in spite of the vigorous movement launched last year to collect waste rubber even with President Roosevelt leading the van, the results have been most disappointingly poor. The Guayule rubber being grown in California and Mexico at present is yielding only 10,000 tons of the substance, while William Jeffers, National Rubber Administrator, admits that "contrary to expectations, the program for increasing the production of natural rubber in South America is proving inadequate and the most that can be expected this year from that quarter is 41,000 tons".

What, then, of the synthetic rubber situation? The synthetic rubber industry in the United States at the time of the outbreak of the war had not yet emerged from the experimental stage and the cost of production was three to five times that of natural rubber, while the annual output was only 20,000 tons or so. Now America is setting the goal of production of synthetic rubber at 913,000 tons a year in an endeavor to span the enormous gap in the anti-Axis rubber supply. The authorities, however are in disagreement in regard to priorities involved in the erection of plants. Jeffers, after a fierce controversy, has managed to secure priorities in equipment for the current year only sufficient to produce 425,000 tons. Moreover, the production schedule for this year has been cut down from 350,000 tons to 241,000 tons. Even to produce this decreased amount Jeffers has little self-confidence and confesses that "it is problematical whether the 241,000 ton mark can be achieved this year and beginning September the rubber shortage is expected to grow worse".

The synthetic rubber production plan in the United States is thus being retarded by the bottleneck in the distribution of iron and steel, copper, lead and tin, so that even the building of those plants which have secured priorities is being delayed. According to the Financial News, "only 25 per cent of the scheduled number of plants for manufacturing synthetic rubber have been completed since last year". Deficiency in skilled labor and strikes among workers are some of the other factors. Nor can the agitations and controversies over the production of synthetic rubber be ignored. Since Vice-President Henry Wallace issued a statement in which he pointed out the superiority of natural rubber over synthetic rubber and predicted that the demand for synthetic rubber would dwindle down after the war, there has developed much unrest in American industrial circles and hesitation and reluctance have become manifest among synthetic rubber industrialists.

On the other hand, the growers of natural rubber in Central and South America, too, cannot but become passive in their enterprise when they consider the possibility of synthetic rubber eventually meeting all the demands of the United States and when they further contemplate the likelihood of Washington erecting a tariff wall to protect that industry. Jeffers has recently stated that "in January, 1944, the rubber stock in America will show a record low of 104,000 tons. In case the stock should run down to less than 100,000 tons, factories making rubber goods would be compelled to close and the skilled workers scattered, which would be a most serious situation."

Even if the 425,000 tons of industrial equipment for which priorities have been secured could be completed and 420,000 to 430,000 tons of synthetic rubber could be produced next year, the amount would be barely sufficient to meet what Jeffers regards as the minimum demand of 600,000 tons. In the event of this program striking a snag, the rubber supply situation in the United States would be extremely grave. Very recently, Jeffers is quoted as having expressed the optimistic view that by August of this year the rubber question in America would become a thing of the past, but manifestly this is a case of "the weaker the dog the louder he barks".

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . .

Morning has its birds' songs, and life's daybreak has the music of the child. At every home comes to us this refrain of life with its pure notes of beauty. The bloom constantly is brushed off the world of man by the friction of its dirt, it is roughened and begrimed by the callous touch of age; yet there flows unobstructed the daily renewal of humanity in its ceaseless rebirths. The eternal repeats its call at man's gate in every child, and the morning's message keeps its melody unimpaired. It rouses response today in my heart, the life's awakening call that comes from the children's shouts and songs round me, and I feel that creation finds its own true voice in them, the creation which keeps nestled in its heart the spirit of the child.

* * *

Our greatest men have shown immense respect for mankind of their expectations. We come to believe in ourselves because of what is asked of us. Practical men base their arrangements upon their estimates of man's limitations. Therefore the great creations of history, the creations that have their foundation upon the faith in the infinite in man, have not their origin in the common-sense of practical men. When Buddha said to men: "Spread thy thoughts of love beyond limits," when Christ said: "Love thine enemies," their words transcended the average standard of ideals belonging to the ordinary world. But they ever remind us that our true life is not the life of the ordinary world, and we have a fund of resources in us which is inexhaustible. It is not for us to despair, because the highest hope for mankind has been uttered by the great words of great men.

A Year Ago Today

June 9, 1942

Crack Japanese Army Forces, starting a fierce offensive in the neighborhood of Lungling, Yunnan Province, have sped northward in several columns along the west bank of the Nu River and exterminated enemy troops at a point between Tengyueh, in western Yunnan, and Paoshan, in the central part of Western Yunnan.

* * *

In view of unsatisfactory results, Prime Minister John Curtin today appealed to every Australian to buy at least one £10 liberty bond immediately. He said that in order to protect the weak spots of the country, more funds are absolutely necessary.

* * *

The Malay Peninsula which was the scene of terrific battles, is now taking long strides toward its reconstruction in every sphere of life. The rail line running through the mainland having been rehabilitated, seven to eight trains are running every day from north to south. Mining operations have been started at Batu Arang and in spite of difficulties it is certain that the total coal output from this coming year will be greater than the amount mined in preceding years.

* * *

A nation-wide drive to reclaim rubber within the United States will be launched in the near future as a means to make an accurate survey of rubber stocks in the country, declared President Roosevelt, expressing his hope that the present drive would close successfully within two weeks.

* * *

Frustrating the enemy's lingering hope of being able to attack Japanese bases in Burma, crack Imperial Army Air Units have shot down two Boeing B-17 model long-distance bombers in a fierce aerial combat in Burma. This was the first time that "flying fortresses" were smashed on the Burmese front.

The Battle of Production

(From the Noon Extra)

In Washington, President Roosevelt has adopted a new scheme to baffle and delight the ingenuous American people. Having listened for more than a year to Roosevelt's astronomical figures on war production, the American people apparently had arrived at a point where a bald statement on the number of planes produced or to be produced no longer engendered fascination; so with typical resourcefulness, the President has come out with a new method of reporting on production. Roosevelt no longer talks of the number of planes produced. Instead he delighted his audience with a report on the weight of the planes to be turned out of American factories in 1943. It is not 50,000 or 60,000 planes, but so many billion pounds of planes. It makes a very impressive sound; and it tells the American people nothing.

We do not question the productive capacity of American industry; but we do seriously question the accuracy of the President's allegations concerning production figures. It seems rather childish for Roosevelt to indulge in this evasive way of reporting on production. If the number of planes produced is a military secret, there need be no talk on it at all. The people would understand, and the enemy would be kept in the dark. But to talk about airplanes in terms of pounds seems rather ridiculous; and somehow we can't escape the impression that the President is ashamed to tell the true facts about lagging production in the United States.

The weight in pounds can be broken down to give a fair estimate of the number of planes produced, if one took the trouble to make a few arithmetic calculations. There are few people who would trouble to do so, it is true; but if the Axis nations were interested, their experts could easily enough compute the number of planes, giving fairly accurate estimates as to the number of bombers, fighters and trainers. So it is quite obvious that Roosevelt is not trying to deceive the Axis Powers as much as he is anxious to keep Americans in the dark, as to actual production figures.

Anti-Axis propagandists have repeatedly claimed that American plane production is greater than that of the three Axis Powers combined. We seriously doubt it. Neither Tokyo, Berlin nor Rome have made a single remark concerning their production, but we have reason to believe that it is much greater than what the Anti-Axis conceive. In 1940, the American newsweekly Life estimated German aircraft production alone at 6,000 planes per month. It seems a safely conservative figure, and there is every cause to believe that it has been increased considerably. But even assuming that Germany has been producing only 6,000 planes per month for the past three years, it would provide a tremendous airplane reserve for the coming operations in Europe and elsewhere.

Six thousand planes per month means 72,000 planes per year. If only 50,000 of these machines are set aside yearly for the reserve force, it would mean that the Reich now has a force of 150,000 planes in readiness for an all-out battle with the anti-Axis; and there is nothing the United States and Britain have to match this huge air armada.

The Luftwaffe has not been especially active in the past few months; but that is all the more reason to believe that a tremendous blow is being prepared by the German High Command. It is inconceivable that Germany will remain on the defensive very much longer. And since the Reich has at least held its own in the battle of production, we cannot see how the anti-Axis can obtain supremacy in the air in the coming months. The United States has been building large numbers of planes; but most of them remain in America. Germany's planes, however, are where they are needed; and we shall soon see where that spot is.

New Asiatic Culture

(From The Shanghai Times)

The current war is global in scope and totalitarian in nature. What is at stake, in the final analysis, is equality and freedom. It is therefore absolutely imperative that the Axis Powers should win the war and emancipate the whole human race from Anglo-American domination. Otherwise all the oppressed nations would have to endure at least another few centuries of ruthless exploitation and utter thraldom, which would further retard human progress. This is clear, simple logic, self-evident to any unbiased mind. To the self-centered, imperialistic Americans and Britons, however, this logic may fall short of understanding, or it may be nearer to the point to say that, having already drained the cup of world hegemony, as it were, they would never listen to reason, for were they to become reasonable, fair and just, they would have to accede to the all too justifiable demands of the Axis Powers and cease the war immediately.

The fact of the matter, however, is that the anti-Axis nations are as grimly determined to deny freedom and independence to the oppressed countries as the Axis Powers are to restore them. Thus, the present war is literally a struggle for life or death, for all or nothing, as has been defined in many quarters during the past months. Hence the need for the champions of peace and justice to be fully prepared to carry on the war most vigorously for any number of years if need be. For the same reason, the Axis Powers should make their war effort as all-out as it should be, militarily, politically, economically and culturally.

Too great an emphasis can never be laid in this connection on the cultural aspect of the present war, especially in view of the prospect of its being fought over a long period in order to cleanse the whole world of all the evils of century-old imperialism based on Anglo-American greed and ingrained superiority complex. True, Asia has one of the world's oldest civilizations and our East Asiatic forefathers have left us an incomparable legacy in literature and philosophy as well as in ethical teachings.

But, in carrying on our cultural warfare in the present Armageddon, we must never remain satisfied with the cultural achievements of our forbears, although we may well take pride in the ancient civilization of East Asia, which is undoubtedly responsible in large measure for our moral and physical strength in the war. What is most important at this juncture is for us to build a new Asiatic culture upon our rich cultural legacy.

The Asiatic culture of tomorrow must therefore be such as may be easily appreciated by all the different races of humanity, for in order to crush any fighting spirit that may be remaining among the Americans and Britons, we must knock out of their heads their misconceived idea that they are culturally so superior to the Asiatics that they are fully entitled to dominate and exploit the East Asiatic nations for their own purposes.

Attention has recently been drawn to this question by Saneatsu Mushakoji, a noted Japanese writer and philosopher, who, contributing an article to the local Japanese journal, Tairiku Shimpo, stressed the need of rebuilding Asia's culture as a means of accelerating the Axis victory in the war and the construction of a new order in the world as well as in East Asia. For this purpose nothing is so vital as constant effort on the part of every individual Asiatic to improve his own cultural and moral standards with a broad outlook on the future progress of humanity. All that is achieved along these lines will certainly prove pivotal in further fortifying the fighting spirit of the men in the Axis war camp, while dealing a serious blow to the cultural front of the anti-Axis.

Scientific Movement

(From the Shun Pao. Translated by The Shanghai Times)

Modern science has already become a tool for the march of human civilization and therefore any country that makes big strides in the field of science must necessarily be strong and rich. On the other hand, any nation which is lagging behind others in the march of science must invariably become weak and poor. Especially in the current war various warring nations have been utilizing their highly-developed science to gain an upper hand over their enemy. The saying that modern war is one of science is by no means a mockery.

The victories scored by the Japanese Forces on the Pacific can partly be ascribed to the progress of science in Japan during the past decades, though the fighting spirit of the soldiers and the superior strategy of the commander-in-chief also count to a great extent.

Yet, though science in Japan has during recent years made big strides, the Japanese authorities and Japanese scientific circles are exerting even greater efforts in the war of science.

As China has already declared war on such scientific countries as Britain and the U.S.A., it is certainly a most urgent task for her to push ahead the scientific movement as soon as possible. In this connection it is hoped that the authorities concerned will benefit from the valuable experiences of Japan.

BATTLE OF WITS RAGES WITHIN ANTI-AXIS CAMP

Feud Caused by Inconsistency In War Aims

By RYO HASEGAWA
(From the Nippon Hyoron)

Part II

The Anglo-American rivalry is manifested not only in their respective relations with the Soviet Union and France who are directly concerned with the war, but also in their maneuvers toward Turkey, West and Central Asia and South America. As an illustration, there is the leakage incident that occurred toward the end of last year concerning Argentina's neutrality. A magazine article appeared showing Britain in favor of continuance of Argentina's policy of neutrality. Alarmed, Britain instantly issued a refutation, which was immediately followed by an American statement in support of the refutation.

On their way home from the Casablanca conference, President Roosevelt held a conference with President Getulio Dornelles Vargas of Brazil at Natal, while British Prime Minister Winston Churchill stopped over at Adana, where he had a parley with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey. The Natal and Adana conferences have no connection with each other, being America's and Britain's respective diplomatic machinations. In view, however, of the fact that the United States has been making enthusiastic overtures to Turkey, it is undeniable that Churchill's Adana visit was a demonstration against Roosevelt. The object of this visit was reportedly to sound Ankara's attitude toward entry into the war. It is highly significant that, although the Adana conference proved a failure, Britain is trying to make the world believe that it was fruitful.

Agreement Reportedly Reached

It is reported that a tripartite agreement has been reached for the partitioning of the vast area from Libya and Egypt to Arabia, Iraq and Iran. Under this agreement, Britain is to take most of Iraq and Iran, America the regions hitherto under French influence, while Britain and the Soviet Union will recognize American spheres of influence in the Mosul oil-field zone and elsewhere. This appears to be an attempt to settle, at the sacrifice of France, the oil-field question which was the bone of contention during the last World War. It is exceptional that an agreement has been reached among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. This, however, may be taken as meaning that unanimity among them is not wholly unachievable if third countries can be sacrificed. In the end, Britain and the Soviet Union will be the biggest gainers, while America will have the most powerful voice.

This spectacle of three nations in one camp unfolding a naked battle of diplomacy among themselves, trying to make the most of one another, should be of absorbing interest to future diplomatic historians.

Anglo-American indulgence in talks on post-war construction program in the face of an unending series of defeats can be nothing but transparent propaganda tactics directed toward the Axis and an attempt to create an illusion of an anti-Axis victory before their own peoples and the neutral nations. Or it may be that the United States and Britain, sensing that their respective contentions will drag on until after the war, are already trying to make their respective claims known to each other. At least, the glibness of their talks gives such an impression.

America's post-war program was first enunciated in Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' speech on May 30, 1941, and has since been reiterated by President Roosevelt or Secretary of State Cordell Hull. As for the contents of the program, the part relative to the Axis is no more than empty propaganda, while the general political and economic items are a formula for American world domination, pure and simple.

The program has elicited profuse comments in both Government and civilian circles in England. In his parliamentary speech on March 21, Prime Minister Churchill touched on Britain's post-war program centering on the reconstruction of Europe.

A comparison of the two programs reveals a marked difference in their attitudes or, more exactly, their ambitions with regard to the war and the post-bellum world reconstruction.

Calls for Monopoly of Power

The American plan calls for the monopoly of the supreme political power in the world by the anti-Axis countries under American leadership, the enforcement of an international law of American designing and American plutocratic rule over the world economically.

The British formula, while recognizing American supremacy in the Pacific, proposes the British or Anglo-Soviet management of Europe and the establishment of international blocs.

Although, under the American plan, Britain, the Soviet Union and other anti-Axis countries would share the supreme political power in the world, it is evident that America, with the most powerful voice, would monopolize leadership. Shunning such American domination, Britain is reportedly proposing 'American-British-Soviet joint post-war management. In other words, Britain is desirous of an Anglo-Soviet coalition as a restraining force on America. This is highly characteristic of the "balance of power" idea traditional to Britain.

Concerning post-war economics, America, with all the world's gold in her hands, insists that gold be the international monetary standard. Britain, fully aware that she is no match for the United States in gold, is contemplating some other monetary unit in order to wriggle out of American rule by gold.

All in all, the Anglo-American rivalry as revealed in their post-bellum programs harbors serious fundamental issues on the solution of which depend the relative positions of the two countries. Discernible in this rivalry are America's inordinate designs on Britain's possessions and the latter's death struggle against those designs.

In his speech on March 21, Churchill dwelt on the fundamental war policy to be pursued by the anti-Axis camp. After recognizing American supremacy in the Pacific, he went on to insist that first importance should be attached to the European situation—an attitude he has been maintaining since the outset of the War of Greater East Asia. This, together with Churchill's later statement that the bulk of the British forces would be recalled home after defeating Germany, aroused a furore in the United States.

Enough has been said to show that a fierce diplomatic struggle is in progress between America and Britain not only in regard to the war policy but in connection with post-war construction plans as well, betraying the character of the anti-Axis diplomacy.

(End)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Hirata's Poverty

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part II

During the latter Tokugawa period it became a not uncommon practice for some daimyo to curtail their retainers' salaries in actual payment, if not in name, and sometimes there were "emergency months" in which they were paid not at all, due to the "difficulty in the official budget." Nor could one very well quarrel with the daimyo for such delinquency. Most of the vassals were hereditary retainers who gave no appreciable "equivalents" for their salaries unless it was some service rendered a century before by one of their ancestors. "Go-senzo ni uchijini sasete taka-makura"—"their ancestors having fought and died valiantly, they sleep well!" (The awful impoverishment of the daimyo and the consequent reduction or nonpayment of their retainers' salaries was one of the chief contributory factors of the crumbling of the Shogunal system.)

In Hirata's case his Lordship, one might say, was less binding because he was an adopted son to Hirata and a rank stranger to the Matsuyama clan. His connection with Lord Itakura was a source of embarrassment to himself and his master because his debts were incurred to keep up certain social pretensions (in the matter of residence, for instance,) as became a 50-koku retainer, and that on condition that his salaries in arrears were paid, so that his unscrupulous creditors often threatened to badger his Lordship for payment. His resignation, therefore, was a relief both to himself and to his Lord, and almost and act of loyalty, as he consoled himself to think. Now he breathed a freer intellectual atmosphere, but his material condition remained pretty much the same as before.

Wife's Death

The darkest hour of his economic life was struck soon after his wife's death. Deprived of the indispensable help of a faithful housewife, he had to look after his little children himself and to matters of household economy and at the same time continued his ambitious literary labors. It was probably in this period that he wrote that famous lugubrious letter to Ban.

The malady which took away his dear wife was poverty, as he was convinced, and he felt himself personally responsible for it. He neither forgot nor wished to forget her as long as he lived. When in 1818, six years after Orise's death, he took a second wife, the daughter of a wealthy merchant, Yamazaki Atsutoshi, who was a pupil and admirer of his (as evident from his second name, partly made up of "Atsu"), he named her Orise (Orise II, as distinguished from his first wife). Later, when his own boy died, and he adopted a son-in-law to be the husband of his daughter, he changed her name to Orise (Orise III). We should not be surprised if in the Hirata family which continues to thrive to this day were found some lady members bearing this magical name, commemorating a martyrdom to poverty on which was founded, so to speak, the great Hirata learning.

"Three-Men's Stipend"

His marriage with Orise II relieved him somewhat from the irking cares of poverty. His father-in-law undertook to bear all expenses incidental to the publication of his books, if he was not allowed to contribute directly toward his household expense. Authorship in those days was not a money-making, but often a money-spending, affair, especially where "serious" books were concerned; the author had to pay for the printing blocks and other contingencies to spare the publisher all possible financial risks. So his father-in-law's assistance in this way proved a great reinforcement in promoting his scholarly repute as well as his own studies.

His fame now as first-rate scholar especially in Shinto lore was national. His pupils numbered hundreds and not a few of them among the greatest men of the day—daimyo, plutocrats and high court nobles of Kyoto who sought his opinion and advice on points of Japanese learning. Among them might be mentioned the Lord of Mito, Lord of Satsuma and Lord of Owari. Especially generous was the last-mentioned; he, knowing Hirata was not financially easy, granted him a small pension of "san-nin bushi" (three men's stipend, at the rate of 15 go of rice per capita which made about five and a half koku a year).

Infinitesimal as the allowance was (it represented the lowest salary of the lowest samurai), it helped materially to keep the wolf from the door; it was, for one thing, dependable and actually paid. Besides, it had a prestige-value. He was no longer ronin. To be a recipient of a regular income, however small, from the Lord of Owari, one of the "three honorable houses" of Tokugawa, by virtue of his erudition, might be regarded as a semi-official approbation of his doctrines. He was naturally very proud and grateful for this favor.

Nemesis

Imagine therefore his chagrin and disappointment when in 1835, in his 59th year, he one day received a curt message from the house of Owari saying that he stood deprived of the san-nin-buchi hitherto granted him. A bolt from the blue for which he could assign no earthly cause he could think of. At once he dipped his writing brush in gall and wrote a number of angry verses, one of which said: "Even his three nuts are taken from the old monkey, so from now on he must work to finish h's job, eating dirt and teaching his children to do likewise." (The allusion was to a comic story in Chinese classics of how the monkey resented when his master changed his daily ration of 4 nuts in the morning and 3 nuts in the evening to 3 in the morning and 4 in the evening, so the former order was restored on which the monkey was satisfied.)

Hirata could not for the world understand why this merest pittance of five and a half koku thrown to an old gullible ape must be begrudged by a daimyo lolling in h's reputed revenue of 619,550 koku. Little did he realise at the time that his invisible foes were at work in the background who devoutly wished for his damnation. It, however, belongs to another chapter of his story which we may read later on. Suffice it here that poverty of one sort or another always dogged him like his own shadow, sometimes close on his heels in dire want, sometimes at a respectful distance, in more genteel disguise.

Nor was it a matter for wonder, if the truth must be told, that Hirata was of a type that could never prosper in any worldly sense. He was not only a man of strong self-confidence and unshakable convictions who never bowed servilely to power and wealth, but his philosophy, social and political, was such that, if it were carried to its logical conclusions in acts, would have the inevitable effect of shaking the foundations on which the social and political institutions of his days were based. The daimyo of Nagoya and others, apparently so suddenly shy of him, really knew what they were doing, though perhaps they were not clever enough to explain the why and wherefore of it in a rational way. The Bakufu might be a dunder-headed imbecile, but it was mighty quick to smell the least danger-signals of treason and seldom errored in choosing men to further its cause or in ejecting those likely to compromise it.

(End)

In the Periodicals

Nippon Hyoron, Vol. 18, No. 6, June, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Hyoron-sha, Tokyo. Price 75 sen. Leading articles: World Organization and East Asia Organization, Advance of Urgent Material Policy, Development of Wartime Business Structure, Economic Construction of East Asia and Japanese Industries, Theory of War Aims, and Thought of Total War.

Fight on Through Thick And Thin to Final Victory

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight on Till the Enemy Hoist Their White Flags!

No. 15,877 — TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1943 — Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

U.S. Economic Power Only a Fable; Unable to Stem Inflation Menace

Commodity Prices and Wages Continue To Skyrocket—Disputes Between Labor And Capital Spread—Big Crisis Looms

Shortage of manpower due to the gigantic mobilization plan involving 11,000,000 men, forfeiture in East Asia of rubber, tin and hemp, and lack of other vitally important raw materials, are the chief contributing factors in the agonizing nightmare that America is now experiencing. This fact is convincingly brought forth by Toshio Yamamoto, political commentator, in an article appearing in the Diamond magazine.

"To know the enemy is the key to winning the war," declares Mr. Yamamoto. He points out that what we know of the colossal economic strength of America is based on its own propaganda. What should be pried into, he exhorts, are the weakness of the enemy.

"The greatest weakness in America's economic set-up," he contends, "may be found in the Government's inability to check the inflationary tendency despite the Stabilization Act on commodity prices enacted in April." Mr. Yamamoto continues:

"In reality, inflation in America has been present since its participation in the war. It is not from the various American statistics that this conclusion is arrived at, since they are nothing more than propaganda, but the earlier strike at the Boeing airplane factory and the more recent coal mine strike, eloquently point to this fact.

Many Man-Days Lost

"To be sure, American labor disputes occur frequently. They occur and peter out, peter out and recur. In studying the statistics of 1931 to 1940, the total number of man-days lost due to labor troubles ranges from 6,701,000 to 28,425,0000 days, the average being the stupendous figure of 14,530,000 days.

"This mounting trend in the figure of man-days lost was halted only by the outbreak of the German-Soviet war in 1941, when American labor unions agreed to shelve their differences with Wall Street in order to aid the Soviets. In their offer to work in unison with the Government, Chairman Philipp Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organization and President William Green of the American Federation of Labor jointly declared immediately after the War of Greater East Asia broke out, 'No labor disputes should be started during wartime.'

"In truth, American labor trouble since then has markedly decreased, disputes taking place only in a sporadic fashion by the labor section under John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, as the pivot.

"The former chief of the Congress of Industrial Organization is an ambitious man and a Machiavelli in diplomacy. Shying away from Roosevelt's policy of conserving labor, Lewis parted company with the President by opposing him in the last presidential elections.

"Lewis can be said to direct labor with ambition and sentiment. Because of this the American Government, despite the emergency, is not getting the support of the great Labor Union. However, it is unreasonable to deduce from this that American wartime industry could be run smoothly were Lewis a less important factor in American labor.

"For this reason, the coal mine strike which threatened to assume serious proportions, was settled through Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes on June 4.

"One of America's most important coal mines is located in the Appalachian Mountains in northern Pennsylvania, where high-grade coal for the steel industry is obtained. Most of these coal mines are operated by the U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel companies. If these mines were to be closed down for two weeks, the whole of America's steel industry would be tied up.

Problem Still Unsolved

"It was commonly believed that if the miners' demand for a wage increase was granted, the strike would end. This is not the real solution of the problem. There still remain basic problems to be solved.

"The present strike exposes the Government's inability to check the rise in commodity prices and wages, and the non-confidence in the mine workers—who have been advocating direct negotiation between Labor and Capital—in the Wartime Labor Board, an organ created to mediate in strikes.

"According to the London Times' New York correspondent, the cost of living of American laborers has gone up 7 per cent during the year ending March, in spite of foodstuff output having increased 15.8 per cent. The newly-appointed chief of the Commodity Price Control Board is attempting to check this upward trend of prices, but his task does not seem to be an easy one.

"Right now the price control system is threatened by the farmers' demand for revision in the price-pegging of farm produce. On the other hand, laborers are crying for termination of what is known as the "Little Steel Method," a system in which wage increase to cover the rising cost of living is limited to 15 per cent.

"Consequently, there is constant demand for revision of the Temporary Wage Agreement, and the dispute between Labor and Capital is spreading over the entire industrial districts of America, thus inviting inflation. This is America's greatest weakness, which only goes to prove the impotence of the United States."

Press Comments

Wednesday, June 9

ASAHI—Monetary Backing of War; Bombing and Humanity

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Pounding of Gorky City; Enemy Airmen Run Amok

Monetary Backing of War

ASAHI.—By the banking agreement concluded Tuesday the monetary ties binding the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to the European Grossraum have been established in name as in substance. The agreement formulates the details of arrangements provided in the German-Japanese Agreement for Economic Cooperation signed January 20 this year. It may thus be said to be merely the realization of something that had been scheduled, but it bears particular significance in the light of the changes that have taken place in the interval in Europe following the fall of Tunisia and the postwar monetary controversy between the United States and Britain.

In the present phase of war, trade between the two economic spheres is quite restricted in volume but this does not in the least detract from the importance of the German-Japanese banking agreement. Exchange of qualitatively vital materials and technique is even now being carried on between the two countries and is expected to increase hereafter. Close cooperation between the two economic spheres today promises important results after the war. Its political value cannot be overestimated.

The United States and Britain are spreading the propaganda that by taking Tunisia they have succeeded in completely cutting off the European War from the War of Greater East Asia, so that Japan must fight isolated from Germany or Italy. The fact is, however, the ties between Japan and Germany and Italy have not only been greatly increased morally but trade and exchange of technique have been so expedited that a banking agreement has become more necessary than ever before. This in itself is something which the United States and Britain had hardly bargained for. While they were frantically striving to recover lost territory the Axis camp has been steadily contructing while fighting to their great chagrin.

While the enemy are engaged in a hundred controversies, we are making one step forward in actual achievement, and this difference is nowhere more manifest than in the monetary field. While the United States and Britain are already betraying the rivalry between them that is certain to be intensified after the war in the field of postwar currencies, a great monetary sphere is being formed with the Bank of Japan as the pivotal center and linkage between the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the European Grossraum has been established even to the technical details.

While the United States and Britain are racking their brains as to the extent of spendings for the settlement of postwar payments and how to bind the nations without gold so that they will be reduced to their slaves, an economic system in which gold is no longer necess-

(Continued on Page 2)

IMPERIAL FORCES CRUSH ENEMY IN NORTH CHINA; MAY RESULTS REVEALED

Big Victories Gained In Shantung, Shansi And Hopei Operations

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

PEKING, June 8.—The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China today announced that crushing blows have been dealt to the Chungking and Communist armies in extensive operations conducted in May. Hearty collaboration was voluntarily offered by the armed forces of the National Government of China during these campaigns.

The communique also stated that the Communist forces in the Hopei area were successfully routed after their bases were crushed by the Imperial Forces. Mopping-up operations are now in progress and the enemy in East Hopei and Pingpei are on the verge of collapse.

Meanwhile the Japanese Forces crushed the last keypoint of the Chungking army in North China in the Shansi operation. In the last stage of the campaign the Japanese spearhead was directed toward the north and the Communist army was given a severe blow.

A vigorous land and air offensive was launched in the Shantung area and the Chungking 51st Army and 114th Division of the Kiangsi-Shantung war sector were given an annihilating blow.

Thus, the collective fighting power of the enemy has been crushed.

Announcement Follows

The announcement of the Japanese Forces in North China follows:

"The fighting power of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China has been considerably increased since a change was made in Japan's China policy. Displaying the real worth of our field artillery and tanks from the beginning of May, our forces all over the fighting areas in North China have given hammer blows upon the enemy in a thoroughgoing manner, crushing by stern facts the false propaganda concerning the enemy victories and alleged withdrawal of Japanese Forces from North China as continually circulated by the enemy for the past two years.

"Especially heavy was the material and spiritual blow to Chiang Kai-shek's army and the Communist troops in the Taihang campaign conducted this spring. The enemy's claim to begin general counter-offensives against Japan has practically ended in a daydream. Averting our sharp spearhead the enemy is now seeking safety in a remote hinterland.

"The main features of the campaign in May are as follows:

"Hopei area: With the object of overthrowing the Chinese Communist army in the Taihang mountains in the Northern area, the Japanese Forces started the West Hopei campaign in the middle of April and began to draw tighter the compression ring in May against the enemy which attempted to flee deep into the hinterland mountainous region of Taihang.

"Smashing the fighting spirit of the enemy and also carrying out

(Continued on Page 2)

Inonu Reiterates Turkey Will Stick To Neutral Policy

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 8.—"Turkey will strictly maintain her neutrality even in the future," Turkish President Ismet Inonu declared in his speech delivered at the mass meeting of the Turkish National Republican Party held on Tuesday, according to an Ankara dispatch received here. President Inonu stated: "Turkey, strictly holding to her neutral policy, is making efforts not to be dragged into the war. But of course, if the necessity arises, she is ready to fight with all of her might. We can't forecast when and in what way the present war will end, but at any rate we cannot suppose that peace will return to this world in the very near future."

FILIPINO LEADER SEEN IMPROVING

Interior Minister Laurel, Who Was Shot, Regaining Strength

Domei

MANILA, June 8.—Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of the Interior of the Philippine Executive Commission, who was shot by an assailant on Saturday morning while playing golf, is improving, the Philippine authorities announced at 5 p.m. today.

The announcement said that he is regaining his strength and that his pulse and temperature became normal today.

Laurel's Career Outlined

Domei

MANILA, June 8.—Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of the Interior of the Philippine Executive Commission, was born in 1891, studied law at the University of the Philippines and on graduation was sent to the United States to study law at Yale University, where he was accorded the degree of Doctor of Laws by Yale University.

Returning from the United States, Mr. Laurel entered the service of the Department of Interior and later was made its chief.

It was in 1923 that he resigned the post in opposition to the administrative policy of the then Governor-General Leonard Wood. In 1925, Mr. Laurel was made a member of the Senate. He occupied once the chair of professor of law of Manila University.

In 1935, he was appointed Chairman of the Philippine Constitution Drawing Committee and later was a judge of the Supreme Court up to the time when the current war broke out.

Mr. Laurel is noted for his pro-Japanism and was once an advisory lawyer for the Japanese Settlement Corporation in Manila. In 1938, he visited Japan and was accorded the degree of Doctor of Laws by Tokyo Imperial University for his thesis on election laws.

With the establishment on January 26 of last year of the Executive Commission of the Philippines under the Japanese Military Administry, Mr. Laurel assumed the post of Commissioner of Justice. In December of last year, he succeeded Commissioner of Interior, Benignos Aquino, who became Vice-President of the Kalibapi.

Filipinos Get Positions Through Liaison Office

Domei

MANILA, June 8.—During May, the Government and the People's Liaison Office here successfully found employment for 743 persons out of a total of 1,090 applicants according to statistics disclosed by the office.

In addition, the Liaison Office handled 206 petitions, 198 personal consultations and 77 mediations.

It is stated that the rate of placement has improved considerably of late, while the number of petitions relating especially to industrial development is steadily increasing.

Big Soviet Losses Revealed

Domei

BERLIN, June 8.—In four severe battles fought in the Kuban bridgehead area within the past six weeks, 25 divisions of Soviet infantry and about 12 brigades of Soviet tank corps were completely annihilated, German military authorities announced today.

Telegraph Offices Set Up

Domei

MANILA, June 8.—The Telephone and Telegraph Administration Bureau here today announced that telegraph offices have been established at Bontoc, Mountain Province in Northern Luzon, and at Dansalan, Mindanao Island. The announcement added that the two telegraph offices will start accepting messages from June 11.

Anglo-American Dream of Offensive Against Japan Goes Up in Smoke

Smashing Drives of Japanese Forces in China Scatter Chungking's Defenses to the Winds And Blast U.S.-British Hopes Forever

Yomiuri-Hochi

SHANGHAI, June 8.—In the face of the ceaseless advance of the Imperial Forces, the Anglo-Americans' dream of making a general offensive against Japan is likely to end in a mere dream.

According to a Chungking dispatch, the Japanese summer offensive, which has recently been developed in the vast areas along the southern embankments of the Yangtze has dealt a telling blow to the Chungking forces, and Chungking authorities are now desperately struggling to strengthen the first defense lines of Chungking.

Due to the constant advance of the Imperial Forces on various lines from the Ordos front in the north down to the Yunnan front in the south, the resisting power of Chungking forces is constantly being smashed.

Apparently in order to reverse such a critical situation, Chungking's Foreign Minister T. V. Soong now in Washington, is pitifully appealing to President Franklin Roosevelt for a more substantial supply of arms and ammunition to Chungking, but in view of the limited transportation capacity of the air route, further strengthening of Chungking's fighting power is believed to be almost impossible.

The loss of a considerable number of trained soldiers and the consequent deterioration of the quality of troops is believed to be a severe blow to Chungking, and despite Chungking's bragging, the recruiting of young men from various parts of the country is not going on smoothly at all.

Lately, General Chiang Kai-shek himself is frantically attempting to build a modern army, but the actual state of affairs is that even troops directly belonging to Chungking are sadly lacking in sufficient training. Under the circumstances, Chungking troops have no other means than to resort to guerilla warfare through the utilization of topographical conditions.

Another serious question with Chungking forces is that due to Nanking's participation in the war and the progress of Japan's policy toward China, they have come to wonder for what they are fighting for. As a matter of fact, the recent remarkable increase in the number of war prisoners and those who surrendered speaks well for this fact.

It is generally believed that depending on such Chungking forces, the Anglo-American Powers can never expect to realize their dream of launching large-scale offensives against Japan from the Chinese Continent.

UPRISINGS IN INDIA INCREASE IN FORCE

Indian Army Officers And Men Start Rioting

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 8.—Despite all measures of oppression adopted by the Indian Government, the anti-British movement of the Indian people is becoming systematized and is increasing in scale with the Indian National Congress as its center, according to reports from New Delhi.

Rioting even by Indian Army officers and men is reported to have developed in various eastern provinces. This uprising within the Indian army is said to be due to the incitement by the India National Congress.

In the provinces of Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, leaders of the Indian National Congress distributed leaflets among Indian troops stationed in the respective provinces, and their sentiment against Britain has been greatly aroused. It is reported that several British officers were shot by the agitators.

Keijo Ward System Set

Keijo, Chosen, June 8.—Keijo will adopt the ward system from June 10 and it will be the first ward system in that country. The city will be divided into seven wards of Shoro, Todaimon, Joto, Seidaimon, Ryuzan, Eishuho and Naka.

Radio Station Opens

Domei

BATAN, SUMATRA, June 8.—The Batan Radio Broadcasting Station was opened today. It is the second broadcasting station opened in Sumatra, the first being at Medan. With the opening of this new radio station at Batan, much is expected of the cultural development in the western part of the island.

Nimitz Back in Hawaii

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 8.—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, returned to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, by air yesterday via California after completing his trip to Washington to confer with the American authorities, according to reports received here from Honolulu.

PRESIDENT RAMIREZ STOPS HOARDING

Argentina Reshapes Economic Setup

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 8.—The new Argentine Government headed by President General Pedro Ramirez has started to effect an economic reorganization of the country. In Buenos Aires, an order was issued today to prohibit hoarding of goods.

It is reported that although public unrest has been removed, all Government offices are still guarded by troops.

Meanwhile, General Ramirez, on the completion of formation of the new Cabinet on Monday night, issued the following statement:

"In accordance with the existing various treaties, Argentina will follow her traditional policy of maintaining friendly relations with various American countries, and for the rest of various other foreign Powers, she will continue her neutral policy.

"Regarding the formation of the Government, the Argentine Interim Government claims absolute national sovereignty and, therefore, it should be clarified here that any interference from foreign Powers will be strictly repulsed.

"Whatever circumstances may confront Argentina, the Argentine people will stick to and continuously maintain in the future the republican form of Government based on the constitution."

1,500 Poems, Tanka, Haiku Contributed to Soldiers

The Service-to-the-Nation Through Literature Association launched a movement covering the period from the end of March to the end of April to collect poems, tanka and haiku for presentation to the men at the front or to the wounded and sick.

A total of 1,500 pieces have been contributed. On June 26, presentation ceremonies will be held at the Kanda Kyoritsu Hall, to which the sick and wounded soldiers and members of bereaved families will be invited.

The Military Relief Board will assume responsibility of distributing the literary donations to various sanitariums throughout the country.

Composition of Kosaku Yamada Inspired By Noble Deaths of Yamamoto, Attu Heroes

In the excess of his feelings at the gallant deaths of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and heroes of Attu Island, Kosaku Yamada, the well-known composer, has been inspired to create an orchestral musical composition entitled "The Heroes' Memorial March."

Composer Yamada, greatly occupied of late, had not undertaken any musical composition of his own initiative recently and in this connection made the following statement:

"The news of the gallant death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto had inspired me to commence the piece as a manifestation of my heartfelt emotion. Then the valiant charge of the Attu defense garrison commanded by the late Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki while I was in the midst of my composition incited me still further.

"This piece is intended to be played by an orchestra but may also be rendered on the piano. The melody of 'Umiyukaba' was especially interwoven into the march."

AXIS WIPES OUT BRITISH ARMY AT LAMPEDUSA

Well-Equipped Enemy Meets Doom in Attempt To Land on Island

Domei

ROME, June 8.—British forces attempted to land at Lampedusa, an Italian island located between Malta and Tunisia, yesterday, but were totally annihilated, the Italian High Command announced today.

"Anti-Axis forces attempted to land at Lampedusa Island, Italian territory, on June 7, and they were entirely composed of British troops," the announcement said. "Italian defense forces resisted the enemy and completely annihilated them, sinking several of the enemy ships."

Enemy's Plan Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, June 8.—On the futile British attempt to make a landing on Lampedusa Island, a military writer of D.N.B. made the following comment today:

"The attempt to land at Lampedusa Island was the first landing operation made by anti-Axis forces on Italian territory but the Italian defense forces completely smashed the enemy's plan. The British forces that attempted landing at Lampedusa consisted of one company of specially trained men, each equipped with an automatic rifle and a machine gun.

"The island of Lampedusa consists of only a small area of 20 square kilometers and is located 260 kilometers south of Sicily.

"Though the fortresses on the island are much weaker than those at Malta or Pantelleria, the Italian forces completely annihilated the enemy that attempted to land within only a few hours.

"If the anti-Axis forces had tried this landing to test the defense strength of the Italian forces, the Italians have stood the test very well."

Nippon Air Forces Raid Hunan Bases; Big Results Gained

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, June 8.—Japanese airmen, braving inclement weather, are active daily bombing the enemy's military establishments and attacking the American air force in China. According to a dispatch from Chungking, Japanese Army Air Units on the morning of June 7 raided Hengyang, Shaoyang and Chikiang in Hunan Province and extended their attacks as far as Liangchi in Szechuan Province, achieving large war results.

CURTIN MOANS PILOT DEARTH

Bachelors From 18 Years Up Forcibly Pressed Into Army

Confronted with a serious shortage of airmen, the Australian Prime Minister John Curtin and other Government leaders are making frantic efforts at wholesale training of airplane pilots, according to a Sydney broadcast relayed from Canton to the Yomiuri-Hochi on Tuesday.

All unmarried men from 18 years upwards are being forcibly pressed into training, while married men under 25 years are partly coerced to receive training, after being subjected to very simple mental, physical and moral tests. Furthermore, since a few days ago, about 200 women are also undergoing rigorous training as future aviatrices.

Through the maneuverings of Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt at the Washington Conference, Australia was able to get hold of large number of airplanes, but the imminent question now is the training of sufficient aviators to man the planes.

Speaking at the meeting of the Federal Labor Party in Melbourne on June 7, Prime Minister Curtin appealed as follows to the Australian

(Continued on Page 2)

THAI AUTHORITIES URGE CULTIVATION OF COTTON

Seeds to Be Distributed By Agricultural Body

Domei

BANGKOK, June 8.—In view of the approaching cotton planting season the Thai government issued a proclamation encouraging the cultivation of the plant to the authorities of 37 provinces in the north-eastern section of the country.

The Government authorities had hitherto pushed the cultivation of cotton for the establishment of self-sufficiency economic structure, and further attention was called in the proclamation to the early planting of idle fields with cotton.

The proclamation read:

"The agrarian people of Thailand are urged to commence cotton planting as early as possible and cooperate in the increased production of cotton, one of the essential products at present. Reports from the provincial authorities indicate that all are exerting their best efforts for the increase of production, but they are asked to make further efforts to cultivate the idle lands and to clear the forests for this purpose. Seeds will be distributed by the Agricultural Affairs Department. In case of shortage, efforts should be made by the competent authorities in the various provinces to do everything possible for the attainment of increased cotton production."

U.S. Plans More Airfields

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 8.—United States authorities plan to increase the number of airfields in the United States to 860 by the end of the present year according to reports from Washington. So far, the number of landing fields already total 2,000.

ROOSEVELT, MARSHALL COME TO DECISION

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 8.—President Franklin Roosevelt and Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall reached a decision to make the United States air forces independent, in view of experiences in Tunisia, and a concrete plan already made will be shortly announced to the public, according to Reuters reports from New York.

Independent Service Proposed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 8.—The United States is reportedly considering a plan of unifying its air forces now belonging to the War and Navy Departments and establishing an independent air service, it is now circulated among informed quarters, according to reports from Washington.

Recently, President Franklin Roosevelt conferred for many hours with Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall on the question of reorganizing the United States air forces.

It seems that President Roosevelt and General Marshall have reached a conclusion, particularly in consideration of the experiences in the Tunisian battle that it is advantageous to establish a unified and independent air service.

Telephone Applications Ready

Applications for telephones will be received from Thursday at the various telephone offices in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Yamanashi, Gunma, Niigata, Tochigi, Saitama, Ibaragi and Chiba Prefectures. The method this year will be to receive the applications at all times instead of setting aside certain periods as in the past. The conditions and method of applications are the same as in the previous year.

U.S. Transport Plane Crashes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 8.—One United States army transport plane fell in the neighborhood of Maxton, North Carolina, yesterday and more than 20 persons were killed, United States army authorities announced today.

BRITISH LOSSES IN TUNIS GIVEN

Churchill Makes Gloomy Admission in Lower House

Domei

LISBON, June 8.—Making his first speech before the House of Commons today since his return British Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced the losses suffered by the British forces in the Tunisian war, according to reports from London.

"In battles fought after the entry into Tunisia, the British Eighth Army suffered 11,500 casualties and the First Army also had about 23,500 casualties," he declared. Altogether the total British casualties in the Tunisian war reach 37,000, including the dead, wounded and those not accounted for."

Evades Detailed Explanation

Domei

LISBON, June 8.—For the first time since his return from North Africa several days ago, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill on Tuesday made a speech in the House of Commons on his tour to North Africa. However, as regard the Washington Conference, he cleverly evaded detailed explanation except saying that "complete accord of views was reached between Britain and the United States."

The gist of his speech follows:

"It would not be justified to reveal here even general outlines of various decisions reached at the Washington Conference. The only thing I can say here is that the Anglo-American Powers have completely agreed to do their best toward the prosecution of the war.

"I don't dare to forecast what will happen in the future, nor can I very well foretell what will happen in the near future. However, I can assure you that during the 15-day conference in Washington, the thorough examination of both military and economic policies of the United States and Britain was made."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

ary has been built in all its technical details; far beyond the mere theoretical stage. Whatever might remain of the United States and Britain after the war, they no doubt cannot help feeling uneasy when they gaze on the present state of development achieved by the Axis spheres which occupy considerable areas of the world.

The question is why are the United States and Britain engaged in so many controversies, The anti-Axis foodstuff conference that recently broke down is an example. That is because these so-called democracies are seeking to camouflage their designs of world conquest and to make some gestures toward that end beforehand now. In striking contrast to such methods on their part, the Axis is building up soberly and soundly step by step.

Bombing and Humanity

ASAHI.—We have more than once pointed out the inhuman and indiscriminate bombing of open cities by American and British airmen. The Spanish Government in order to avoid sacrifices among non-combatants has announced that it has proposed to the belligerents a system of rules for "humanizing" bombing by aircraft.

The Pope, too, on the occasion of the anniversary of his election on June 2 summoned 19 cardinals to the Vatican, addressing to them a condemnation against the lack of discrimination between military and non-military objectives. The Church, he said, has taken every means of persuading the belligerents since the outbreak of the European War to respect the various laws dictated by humanity and it is the duty of the Church again to ask the belligerents to observe these laws. There can be no doubt that the Spanish proposal has been dictated by the same purely humanitarian motive.

The inhuman and senselessly barbarous bombing of civilians and civilian institutions by American and British air forces is daily growing more intense. Deputy Prime Minister Attlee the other day shamelessly lied that British air raids were confined to military objectives but facts speak louder than words. Even in France, which is a sort of neutral country, Anglo-American airmen killed 1,648 and maimed 3,313 others in the first four months of this year, The average monthly slaughter of 44 of the year before last has jumped to 470 this year at a stroke. In Germany and Italy, the Anglo-American barbarians have killed or maimed non-combatants, destroyed dwelling houses, schools, churches, hospitals and art museums without number.

The Spanish proposal, however, that areas with military establishments should be definitely demarcated and the belligerents refrain from bombing areas from which military establishments are entirely absent is likely to be objected to on the ground of betraying military secrets. As regards the spirit of the proposal, to humanize air raids, it has our fullest approval. It is our desire to fight boldly but in accordance with the code of Bushido. We are not so foolish as to be astonished by the barbarism of the United States and Britain at this stage of the war but Roosevelt must feel ashamed that America with a Catholic population of 20,000,000 has had to be warned more than once by the Vatican in regard to its indiscriminate bombing of non-combatants and open cities.

Pounding of Gorky City

TOKYO-SHIMBUN—German long-distance bomber units carried out night air raids on the Molotov tank factory in Gorky City on June 4, 5 and 6. The significance of this series of attacks on a Soviet munition plant lies not only in the heavy destruction wrought on the enemy but may be regarded as also evidence of the overflowing determination of the German people to fight the war to a finish. It will not only heighten the morale of the officers and men on the Eastern Front awaiting orders for the summer offensive but will impress the world with the initiative of the Germans in their strategic planning. Hundreds of planes have been sent nightly to a point 400 kilometers east of Moscow and several hundred miles behind the foremost line to inflict severe damage on the vital war industrial works there.

The strategic skill of the Germans has been such that the anti-aircraft guns in that area have been silenced by wave after wave of attackers. Gasoline tanks have been blown up and flames from the bombed structures of the plant gave light to the bombers. Despite it being night, the Germans bombed with great accuracy and reduced half the industrial area about the city of Gorky to smouldering ruins.

The German feat, together with the non-stop transoceanic bombings carried out by the Italian air force on May 23 on Port Sudan and Asmara on the Red Sea on a two-way trip of over 5,000 kilometers, has manifested the air leadership of the Axis forces in both daring and imagination. The spectacular glory of such valiant deeds in contrast to the dastardly and barbarous practices of the United States and Britain in bombing non-combatants and cultural facilities is quite patent.

Enemy Airmen Run Amok

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—The air raid formula adopted by the British air force against the European Continent is "blind bombing." Their cruelty and inhumanity are evident in the fact that these indiscriminate bombings cannot be regarded merely due to their lack of skill or feeble fighting power but are deliberate and systematically carried out. They are aiming at inflicting maximum damage to the civilian population of the enemy by destroying dams, churches, schools, hospitals and dwelling houses. British airmen lately have been assigned to fixed areas within which they are to bomb anything in or out of sight. The fact that they are stressing night bombings show the unscrupulous nature of such attacks.

Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, after the Polish campaign in the fall of 1939, declared in the Reichstag that war of the more malignant kind, warfare against non-combatants should be prohibited. The German air force observed the injunction of the Fuehrer in the attacks on Poland, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium and France. But the British air force bombed the bathing beach on the island of Jilt. This was ascribed partly to the immaturity of British air-raid planning but since then bombings of such indiscriminate nature have continued. Such inhuman barbarity on the part of the enemy air force must be tried at the court of humanity beyond the question of victory or defeat.

WHAT INTERESTS ME MOST IN WARTIME NIPPON

The Impersonality of the Japanese Warrior

By Dr. GAETANO AULISIO
As Told to Tamotsu Ogata
Of the Nippon Times

"The state Funeral last Saturday for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, held as it was in the midst of the war in memory of the hero who had been killed in the same war, surpassed the character of an official ceremony by becoming a national apotheosis."

So declared Dr. Gaetano Aulisio, representative of the Tokyo office of the Stefani News Agency, on Tuesday when asked to air his impressions of the funeral service at Hibiya Park at which he was privileged to be present as a foreign correspondent.

"The simple Shinto rites revived by a gun salute and the flourish of trumpets inspired again the minds of the 100 million people of Japan a firmer determination to follow the Yamamoto spirit and to fight the war to the bitter end," stated the Italian correspondent.

"The valiant soul of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto now lies for its final rest near the tomb of Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo, the hero of the Japan Sea Battle. Fleet-Admiral Togo created the spirit of Tsushima, a corner-stone for Japan as a great Power as it is now. Yamamoto, with Pearl Harbor and all the other brilliant victories, has created a fundamental credo of the new Japanese victory which will remain indelible forever and ever."

Turning his topic to the war, Dr. Aulisio stated that what impresses him most in Japan is the fact that **every member of the Japanese Fighting Services considers himself not a man with personal feelings, but "a part of the gun, warship and aircraft—a part of the whole machinery of the Imperial Army and Navy."** He emphasized that this conception is universal among the soldiers, seamen and pilots of the Japanese Armed Forces.

Continuing, he declared:

"The present war is a common war for Axis countries—a common war in the literal sense of the word. The pacts and treaties binding these nations, notably the Tripartite Alliance Pact, are of course important and significant. For the general public, however, the practical side of the war—for example, the shooting down of enemy planes and the sinking of enemy warships—is more significant. The populace is more interested in the concrete results of the war.

"As a matter of fact, the press today reports that four Curtiss P-40's were shot down by the Japanese Forces over the Ichang area, China, on Saturday and Sunday. This means that these four Curtiss P-40's will no longer appear over Italy. This is the reason why Japan and Italy are connected so closely in this war despite the great distance separating them."

The Italian correspondent further pointed out the fact that the number of the Japanese residents in Italy and of the Italian residents in Japan is "nothing" when compared with the total population of Japan and Italy. He stated that both the Japanese and Italian peoples do not know very much about each other.

"For Italian minds," he declared, "Japan is, so to speak, a far-off country in East Asia. In spite of all this, however, the two nations are connected closely. The Pacific and European theaters of war are far apart, yet they are one front, because the war results achieved in one of them directly affect the situation in the other.

"To be more concrete," Dr. Aulisio went on to say, "the destruction of every Curtiss P-40, Spitfire and Boeing by Japanese Forces in the Pacific means the loss of these enemy planes on the European Front and vice versa.

"Metaphorically speaking, it is like a bank account, by which the deposit and withdrawal at one bank are registered at another associated bank, however far apart they may be situated."

Queried as to his subjects of interest, Dr. Aulisio stated that he is interested in Japanese history but more in the new history which is now being created. "New astounding events that take place day after day in every part of the world attract my keen interest," he declared, "and I find my joy in witnessing a new world being forged at this very moment."

Japanese Crush Foe in N. China

(Continued from Page 1)

mopping-up operations, the Imperial Forces succeeded in thoroughly crushing various enemy military installations and underground establishments which were used as operational bases. The Japanese Forces completed this task by the middle of May.

"The campaign to mop up Communist troops still remaining in the Chinpo Special Administrative area is now in progress. It was started in the middle of May by the joint forces of Japan and the National Government of China. The cooperation of the latter was offered voluntarily. The Communist troops in East Hopei and Pingpei are now on the verge of collapse, having lost their fighting morale.

"The Shantung area: Against the 51st Army and 114th Division of the Shantung-Kiangsu War Sector Military Headquarters under command of General Yu Hueh-chung, in the northwestern area of Chinshui, the Japanese Forces started a vigorous attack with the air and ground forces in the middle of May with the cooperation of General Wu Hua-wen's troops. General Wu, it may be recalled, joined the Nanking peace camp some time ago.

"In this campaign we have obtained the war results of some 4,000 killed or taken prisoner, thus giving the enemy an annihilating blow.

"Shansi area: With the object of annihilating the Chungking and Communist forces stealthily moving on the Shansi-Hopei-Honan border, the Japanese Forces started the Taihang campaign toward the end of April. In less than 10 days the Imperial Forces came to hold the fate of the main body of Chiang's 24th Group Army, resulting in causing General Pang Ping-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of the 24th Group Army and General Sun Tien-ying, Commander of the newly organized 5th Army, to come over to the peace camp.

"Thus, the last key point of the Chungking side in North China was overthrown. In the last stage of this campaign, the Japanese Forces turned their spearhead toward the north and gave a painful blow to the military headquarters of the 18th Group Army that formed the base of operations of the Chinese Communist troops and also to Liu Pe-chang's Group Army, thereby crushing the collective fighting power and completely overthrowing the enemy's strategic base."

Liangshan, Enshih Blasted

Imperial Headquarters yesterday announced large war results attained by Army Air Units in the China and Burma areas, that is, 142 enemy planes destroyed. In the China area, the Sino-American air force attempted to disturb our rear at the time of the Kiangnan campaign but each time they operated, they merely fell preys to Japanese airmen, or were shot down by anti-aircraft fire. The results up to June 5 were 15 planes downed in aerial combats and two shot by anti-aircraft fire.

On June 6 Japanese planes attacked Liangshan, Szechuan Province and Enshih, Hupei Province with large formations of fighter and bomber planes. At Liangshan they attained success in making a surprise attack and caused 20 enemy planes and 15 automobiles on the ground to explode and burn. One enemy plane, which took off was downed. Of the 15 automobiles crushed, 10 were supply cars and five trucks.

At Enshih, bombs were concentrated on the runway and various installations were seriously damaged. Seven enemy planes appeared but one was shot down.

In the Burma area, the enemy, becoming desperate due to the debacle in the Arakan campaign, attempted to conduct guerilla warfare in Burma before the commencement of the rainy season and they resorted to air attacks frequently and obstinately but Japanese Army airmen either awaited their appearance or made positive attacks and achieved large war results.

OIL PRODUCTION IN IRAQ WANES

Machinery Shortage, Labor Disputes Among Arabs Responsible

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 7.—The sharply declining petroleum output in Iraq has been attributed to the shortage of drilling machines, the repeated labor disputes among the Arabs as well as the destruction of the pipelines by the Axis air raiders, according to local experts.

The oil production in Iraq reached the peak in 1938 when the output totalled 4,300,000 tons, while by 1941 it declined to 1,660,000 tons or 61 per cent down as compared with the the 1938 record, it is pointed out.

With the Standard Oil Company of the United States holding 71.25 per cent of the Iraq Oil Company shares, the United States and the British authorities have been frantic in their efforts to increase the oil output in that country.

Furthermore, the anti-Axis forces in North Africa and West Asia are reported to have been complaining of the acute shortage of petroleum, while the private consumption of petroleum in Iraq is practically suspended.

Meanwhile, negotiations are said to be in progress by the United States-British Technical Mission with the Iraq authorities demanding the opening of three new oil wells, although the Iraq authorities are firm in demanding the supply of foodstuffs as an essental requisite to the Anglo-American oil operations within its country.

E. ASIA SIDELIGHTS

Portrait of a Shanghai Lady

By J. F.

Shanghai and Hongkong both well knew her painted smile—for she was one of the many cabaret queens who had drifted down the China coast from the big metropolis on the Yangtze. They called her Yvonne but that was not her name. Somewhere in her remote past, she claimed Chinese and Russian parents but that was all she would admit.

Singapore, just before the war, found her the queen of the Shanghai beauties that flocked to the Great Eastern ballroom. Chinese, Indians and Arabs sought her favors but they were only reserved for the proud, arrogant British.

Crown Prince of a neighboring potentate, ruler of a distant state—these alike she spurned with a casual flourish of her bejewelled hands. She was proud, this Russian-Chinese Yvonne, for did not the white blood of the Cossacks run through her veins?

At the Bukit Timah race-course, at the Coconut Grove or at one of the golf-clubs, the slim, exquisitely-gowned figure of Yvonne was a familiar sight—squired, of course, by one of her countless British admirers.

Years with the proud Europeans had given her comfort and luxury. Her apartment was one of the best in town. And her closets overflowed with the latest in Paris and Shanghai gowns. And even she possessed a shiny sports car—the gift of an indulgent friend—which she drove with reckless abandon through the streets of the city.

Then early one December morning, war swooped down from the skies on sleeping Singapore. But it did not bother Yvonne—nothing did. She just snuggled a little deeper into her cozy silken bed—wars were such a nuisance but she had seen many of them come and go in her childhood in China. And this, like others before, would probably be over in a few weeks. But just the same, she asked her latest swain for a couple of thousand—just in case—and continued her leisurely life of luxury.

But one day, she awoke from her day-dreams. The Japanese Forces were just across the mile-wide Johore Strait and her erstwhile admirer had sneaked off in the night—on the last plane for Australia. Helplessly, she floundered like jetsam on Singapore's panic-stricken streets; Frantically, she rushed from apartment to bomb shelter while Japanese bombers roared overhead; pathetically she wandered from one ignoring friend to another—she was forgotten.

Then came the surrender!

Her investments, in British banks on the advice of her British admirers, were worthless now. All that remained were her closets of costly gowns and apartment with rent unpaid.

Yvonne watched as the doughty khaki tide swept through Singapore's streets. She marvelled at the efficiency with which order was restored.

And one day, when a hungry soldier passed her door, she could not begrudge a bite and a couple of beers.

He smiled—and in perfect English—this Japanese soldier thanked her for her warm hospitality. Yvonne wondered, perhaps all Japanese were equally as nice. He continued to drop in frequently and she was comforted by the protection which his occasional presence afforded her.

But soon this Heitan-san was gone—transferred along with his Unit to another front and Yvonne was again alone.

It was nearly six months since the Japanese had come to Singapore—now Shonan. Due to her foresight, there were adequate foodstuff and her amahs were clever but her life was dull. Yvonne longed for the gaiety of her former life—the tinkle of glasses and the throb of pulsating music.

The Japanese were kind—they left Yvonne alone to her memories and troubled her not. Sometimes, a Japanese official would politely ask her for her occupation and she would vaguely mention that her husband had been killed in the fighting and he would leave with an apologetic smile.

Then the cafes and cabarets reopened. The Great Eastern was the first to throw open its portals and soon the polished floors reflected familiar scenes.

Now her constant admirers were the Japanese, the Chinese and occasional Arab and she did not even miss her errant British friends—far off in another world. Queen Yvonne ruled again.

Li Named College Head

Domei

NANKING, June 8.—Resignation of Chu Chung-yun as president of the Government Central University and the appointment of Education Minister Li Sheng-wu as temporary president was formally approved at today's conference of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China.

MACASSAR SEES SAVINGS DRIVE

Japanese, Chinese, Local Inhabitants Asked to Cooperate

Domei

MACASSAR, June 8.—A drive to encourage savings among the Japanese, local and Chinese residents has been instituted by the authorities in an effort to absorb funds disbursed for construction work and to maintain the value of the currency as well as to render the life of the inhabitants easier.

For the encouragement of savings among the Japanese residents, arrangements will be made by Government offices, commercial firms and others. Employees of these institutions will be requested to save as much as they can in concert with the savings encouragement movement in Japan Proper.

With the object of making the local inhabitants realize that their life will be stabilized and the foundation of their economic life will become firmer in case of an increase in the amount of their savings, government offices and Japanese commercial concerns will encourage savings by local inhabitants in their employ.

At mines, shipbuilding yards and other places where numbers of local inhabitants are employed as laborers, employers will make them save a certain percentage of their wages. People's banks will be utilized for the saving of funds in the hands of the farming class.

For the encouragement of savings among the Chinese residents, the Chinese Association and other organs will cooperate with the authorities, it was understood.

The civil administration's action controlling the savings encouragement movement is expected to decide concrete measures suitable for districts concerned. Japanese banks and military post offices will be utilized by Japanese as savings organs, while people's banks and a postal savings system to be put in operation shortly will be made use of by local inhabitants and Chinese.

Funds saved in this way will be used for various construction work and a smooth administration of the occupied areas.

Curtin Moans Pilot Dearth

(Continued from Page 1)

people:

"A large number of airplanes will be supplied to Australia, and the question now is the matter of aviators. Half encircled on three sides, the west, north and east, by the Japanese Forces, Australia is exposed to great danger. In order to avert the danger, the need now is for a large number of aviators, and the matter demands urgent attention. The people of Australia are asked to give their wholehearted support to the present Government policy."

The number of British airmen that were rushed to Australia's defense since the commencement of the war, have now being reduced to less than half by the fierce onslaughts of the Japanese 'wild eagles.' At present, only a small number of British aviators, completely cowed by the might of the Japanese air arm, remain in the northwestern section of Australia.

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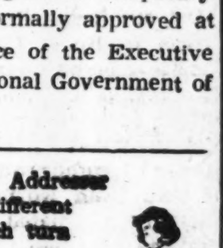

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